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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. International Federation for Family Development

(Special; 1999)

Part 1 – Introductory Statement

The aim and purpose of IFFD and its Federated Associations (FA'S) are as follows:

- Providing a comprehensive system of educational materials, teacher training and support and related know-how to enable our FA's to carry out parent training programs alongside families throughout the world, based on the proven pedagogy of the case method of instruction.
- Promotion and support of every kind of initiative to strengthen the family as an educational and developmental entity, recognizing that families can be highly efficient social agents for poverty alleviation, intergenerational dialog, care for the elderly and prevention of risky childhood behaviors.
- Organization of congresses, seminars, expert group meetings and symposia at the national, regional and international level to share expertise across the network of Federated Association's and with other organizations interested in healthy family life.
- Collaboration with United Nations entities and agencies on all topics related to family policy, and to assist other regional and national organizations with family policy inputs.

Part II - Contribution to work of United Nations

Summarized below are the major meetings and events in which IFFD participated in during the period 2003 through 2006:

1. On 29-30 October 2004 IFFD held its XVIth International Family Congress, entitled Family Life, Development & Culture at the United Nations in New York, concurrent with the observance of the International Year of the Family, plus 10. Attending were over 400 parent delegates from around the world, plus numerous members of the Secretariat, staff from Permanent Missions and other NGO's. The Congress speakers discussed the role of the family in achieving development goals. Panelists exchanged experiences in working on parent education courses within the IFFD approach to parent training and intergenerational dialog. This event was open to the United Nations community in New York. The United Nations Journal, Programme of Daily Meetings announced the sessions and additionally personal and written invitations were distributed throughout the Secretariat and to many of the Permanent Missions. The Proceedings of the Congress have been widely distributed.
2. 61st Session of the General Assembly, Third Committee October-December 2006: The report of the Study of Violence Against Children was issued, which identified the protective factor of good parenting, the need to strengthen parents, the negative influences of lack of parent-child attachment and family breakdown. IFFD representatives had the opportunity of advising many of the Member States where IFFD is active of the role of IFFD programs toward compliance with the recommendations of this report by the strengthening families through parental education.
3. Convention on Disabilities. 15 to 25 August 2006 New York: IFFD representatives brought to the attention of several Member States that the importance of the family in caring for persons with disabilities should be emphasized in the document. This omission was corrected with language suggested by IFFD.
4. Day of Human Rights, December 10, 2006 New York:

IFFD representatives stressed the importance of promoting and supporting family wellbeing in the fight against poverty.

5. Launching of the 10th Anniversary of the International Year of the Family: 4 December 2004 New York: IFFD participated in the High Level Seminar on the Family.

6. Commission for Social Development, 41st session 10-21 February 2003 New York:

IFFD signed on to the Vienna statement on the Family and collaborated on the resolution concerning, "Preparation for the observance of the 10th anniversary of the Year of the Family in 2004."

In addition to the above meetings, IFFD participated in the following recurring meetings in New York over the four-year period of this report:

- 47th-50th sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women; 3-14 March 2003, 1-12 March 2004, 28 February - 11 March 2005, 27 February - 10 March 2006.
- 36th – 39th Sessions of the Commission on Population and Development; 31 March – 4 April 2003, 22-26 March 2004, 4-8 April 2005, 3-7 April 2006.
- 56th – 59th Annual DPI/NGO Conference. New York; 8-10 September 2003, 8-10 September 2004, 7-8 September 2005, 6-8 September 2006.
- NGO Committee on the Family monthly meetings.
- Annual Day of Families Celebration, 15 May 2003-2006.
- IFFD also participated in the following meetings:
- The Economic and Social Council High Level Segment 28-30 June 2004, New York.
- The Economic and Social Council NGO Forum for the Millennium Development Goals 10 March 2005, New York.
- The Department of Economic and Social Affairs Forum on "Integrating Economic and Social Policies to achieve the United Nations Development Agenda," 14-15 March 2005 New York.
- Preparatory event for the Economic and Social Council 2005 High Level Segment on Millennium Development Goals and follow up to Conferences, 16-17 March 2005 New York.
- The Economic and Social Council High Level Segment, 29 June - 2 July 2005 New York.
- Millenium+5 Summit September, 14-16 2005 New York.
- Civil Society Forum, 7 February 2006 New York.
- General Assembly 60th session High-Level Meeting on AIDS, 31 May- 2 June 2006

Part III – Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The family plays a key role in achieving each one of these goals: a society can be only as strong as the families that compose it.

The aim of the International Federation for Family Development (IFFD) is to promote and support every kind of initiative to strengthen the family as an educational and developmental entity, recognizing that families can be highly efficient social agents for poverty alleviation. The

educational programs offered to families help to reduce poverty and hunger for all members of a household (Millennium Development Goal #1).

The popular IFFD Program "First Steps" is directed at the very first learning experiences of children within the family setting and provides practical mechanisms and know how to strengthen the family in its educational role. IFFD has also a course, "Young Grandparents," designed to explore the complex but fruitful relationships across generations within an extended family environment and to incorporate multiple generations in the educational adventure. Both courses advance the goal of **primary universal education** within the family (Millennium Development Goal #2).

The IFFD courses offered are designed for both parents as partners with equal responsibilities. The IFFD cases recognizes that men and boys can and do make significant contributions to **gender equality** as members of families by sharing the educational, caring and upbringing responsibilities. All courses require male participation in all aspects of education and family life, promoting the **empowerment of women** within the family (Millennium Development Goal # 3). Through a comprehensive system of educational materials, teacher training and support, improved child rearing practices and parenting skills IFFD is contributing to the reduction of **child mortality** (Millennium Development Goal #4) improvement of **maternal health** (Millennium Development Goal #5), **combating diseases** within the family (Millennium Development Goal #6), and contributing to **environmental stability** (Millennium Development Goal #7).

Lastly, IFFD programs have achieved **global partnership** (MDG #8) through the organizing of congresses, seminars, expert group meetings and symposia at the national, regional and international levels to share expertise across the network of its associations and other organizations interested in strong family life. IFFD collaborates with United Nations and European Union entities and agencies on all topics related to family policy, assists other regional and national organizations with family policy inputs. IFFD has been actively involved with the Family Unit of DESA, participated in the Fourth Consultative Meeting of Regional and International NGO's on the Family in preparation for the Tenth Anniversary of the International Year of the Family, participated in the launching events of the 10th Anniversary of the year of the Family on December 4, 2004. In connection with the World Assembly on Ageing (WAA) IFFD cooperated closely with the Secretariat in hosting visitors to Madrid and in the participation, by the IFFD President, in the round table "Dialogue 2020: the Future of Ageing" and his presentation to the General Assembly, meeting as the WAA.

At present IFFD is assisting its Federated Association's in the providing of Family Educational programs in 50 countries around the world with an estimated 50,000 participants.

2. Inter-Press Service International Association

(General; 1991)

PART I. Introduction

i. **Aims and purposes**: IPS-Inter Press Service is a non-profit, international non-governmental organisation, registered in Rome (Italy), active since 1964 in the field of communication and development. Its aims are to contribute to development by promoting free communication, to strengthen South South and South North flows of information and communication, and to involve in these flows actors representative of the whole of society. The IPS Association has 110 members from over 35 different countries. The members are journalists, professional communicators and individuals or bodies active in the field of information and communication. The IPS news network

covers 140 countries. Original news features are produced by IPS in English, Spanish and French with selected translation into 19 language services, reaching media, civil society and the international community with a weekly output of around 260,000 words. IPS also carries out communication projects for training, information exchange and establishment of networks.

ii. **Structural change**: IPS's main implementation agency in the media market is now the IPS International News Agency, a non-profit co-operative consortium created in 2005 and registered in Rome (Italy) with regional desks in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and North America, which offers a daily, independent news service.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

In the period 2003-2006, IPS International Association and IPS International News Agency provided regular independent coverage of the role and activities of the United Nations, which reached the media, civil society and the international community. IPS worked with many United Nations agencies and bodies at the international and regional levels to strengthen communication, and media training and networking around United Nations conferences and events, as well as key issues.

i) **Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings**: IPS regularly reported upon the sessions and work of the Economic and Social Council, as well as providing extensive coverage of the United Nations General Assembly and meetings and conferences of other United Nations programs, bodies and specialized agencies. In addition, IPS produced its independent virtual and/or printed Terra Viva conference newspapers (http://www.ipsterraviva.net/archives.asp) at:

(a) United Nations People's Assembly, Perugia, Italy, 6-12 October 2003.

(b) World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), Geneva, Switzerland, 9-12 December 2003 and Tunis 16-18 November 2005.

(c) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) / Group of 77 Meeting, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 11-12 June 2004.

(d) XV International AIDS Conference, co-organized by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) - Bangkok, Thailand, 11-16 July 2004.

(e) Small Islands Developing States (SIDS), Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005.

(f) Millennium Summit, New York, 14-16 September 2005.

(g) International Labour Organisation conference, Bangkok, Thailand, 8-11 May 2006.

(h) Least Developed Countries, United Nations – New York, 18-19 September 2006.

IPS also actively participated in NGO meetings and fora during United Nations conferences and their preparatory sessions, both at headquarters and outside New York. IPS is a member of the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO).

ii) **Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters**: IPS implemented information and communication projects with many United Nations programs, bodies and specialized agencies, including the following:

(a) The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) focused on strengthening media reporting and outreach on population, gender and reproductive health issues in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Asia and the Middle East (renewed yearly during the whole reporting period).

(b) The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) supported reporting on the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on children (2003 and 2004).

(c) Tierramérica: the most important Latin American communication platform on environment and sustainable development supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (www.tierramerica.net) (renewed yearly during the whole reporting period).

(d) Millennium Campaign – Funding for the core elements of the overall Media Strategy of IPS towards the MDGs. (2004 and 2005).

(e) The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) supported media and communication actions around microfinance in 2005 and desertification in 2006.

(f) A series of feature stories on MDGs in Asia was produced with the support of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) (2005).

(g) The International Labour Organisation (ILO) supported communication work on labour issues in Asia (2005), and in Latin America for the Mar del Plata Summit of the Americas (4-5 November 2005).

(h) Information society features in Latin America with the support of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR) (2003).

(i) The United Nations Development Fund supported a comprehensive communication strategy for Latin America and the Caribbean in relation to meeting the MDGs implemented by IPS (2006).

(j) The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) supported background stories and a gender editor to mainstream gender in the TerraViva Summit newspaper (14-16 September 2005).

Also, IPS news stories are regularly featured in the United Nations' Daily Press Clippings compiled by the Department of Public Information for circulation among senior United Nations staffers, including the Secretary-General, members of his cabinet, divisional heads at the Secretariat and heads of United Nations agencies, while IPS Regional Director for North America, Thalif Deen, continues to be a regular panellist in the United Nations TV Program World Chronicle, the weekly half-hour talk show on global issues which is circulated to TV stations worldwide.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals, which now form the basis of the global agenda for the 21st century

IPS identified reporting on the Millennium Development Goals as one of its key priorities and to this end, in 2004, the agency developed an Editorial Strategy premised on how information and communication can contribute to meeting the MDGs, and the specific mission, niche and reach of the IPS news agency and its Columnist Service.

In addition to the relevant activities listed in sections i) and ii) above, IPS developed

(a) Special news-sites dedicated to the MDGs in English, Spanish, Italian, Dutch and French and about Africa and related newsletters in English and Spanish reaching 5,000 individuals, fortnightly.

(b) Cities Newsletters, focused on the MDGs, urban-dwellers and the role of municipalities, in partnership with the City of Rome and United Cities and Local Governments.

(c) Columns and op-eds about the MDGs by global experts and personalities, picked up by mainstream newspapers across the world.

(d) Training journalists about the MDGs for Southern journalists and high-level seminars and reflections for diverse media and civil society actors.

iv) Other relevant activities

(a) The United Nations Bureau of IPS in New York continued to produce the TerraViva Daily Journal which provided United Nations staff and Missions with United Nations-related news and other international policy stories. Other daily and weekly versions of the journal are produced in Brussels (Terra Viva Europe), Johannesburg (Terra Viva Africa, launched in 2003) and Montevideo (Terra Viva en español).

(b) On 10 July 2006 and 13 October 2006 the United Nations Department for Public Information and IPS North America hosted informal lunchtime media workshops on key aspects of the United Nations governance, attracting leading mainstream journalists and United Nations participants.

(c) IPS supported the work of the Group of 77 (G77) through producing and distributing its bulletin. G-77 Journal. New York

(d) IPS held an Annual International Achievement Award Ceremony at the United Nations headquarters with the support of the Secretary-General. The award, which was suspended between 2001-2003, was resumed as from 2004 and given to: The Group of 77 (2004 – the ceremony took place on 14 June 2005), Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP) (7 December 2005) and Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations (19 December 2006).

3. Korean Institute for Women and Politics

(Special; 1999)

Part I. Introduction

The Korean Institute for Women and Politics (KIWP) was established in 1989 as a nonprofit NGO for the purpose of promoting the status of women through increased political participation and empowerment. Steadfastly faithful to this purpose, KIWP has successfully undertaken a wide variety of activities. Efforts include research on methods to promote political participation leading to a more democratic political culture for the women of the Republic of Korea; creation of education and training programs to facilitate women's advancement into the National Assembly; promotion of fair voting systems, and education of voters. KIWP has strengthened its networks and cooperative efforts with international women's NGOs and other national and local women's organizations, resulting in increased cooperation among women's organization for political empowerment. Joint projects with the Center for Asia-Pacific Women in Politics (CAPWIP, headquartered in Manila, Philippines) are one example of international cooperation, and one of many efforts undertaken by KIWP which reinforce the United Nations resolutions to promote the status of women.

Part II. Contributions by KIWP to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

Since June 1999, KIWP participated in all of the sessions of the United Nations held at United Nations headquarters in New York on the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW). At the 49th Session of the CSW, 28 February – 11 March 2005, KIWP helped organize the NGO Parallel Event entitled "*Political Empowerment of Women in East Asia: Review of Implementation for the Beijing Platform for Action*," (2 March 2005). This event was considered to have been very successful as more than 100 women political leaders and NGO representatives from the Asia Pacific region participated. At the 50th Session of the CSW, 27 February – 10 March 2006, KIWP co-hosted with CAPWIP, an NGO Parallel Event on "*The Empowerment of Asia-Pacific Women in Politics: Enhanced Participation of Women in Development*," (1 March 2006). KIWP developed networks of communication with government representatives, international organizations, and other women's NGOs in the Republic of Korea and Asian countries to mobilize public opinion and raise public awareness regarding the condition of women in society and politics.

ii) Cooperation with other NGOs to promote the United Nations goals

KIWP had co-hosted with CAPWIP, the Sixth Asia-Pacific Congress of Women in Politics and Decision Making, Makati City, Philippines, 10-12 February 2006. Five members from KIWP attended the Congress, one as a keynote speaker and others as presenters and facilitators, providing an informative review and analysis of the situation of women in the Republic of Korea regarding political participation. During the Congress, participants worked diligently in the preparation of the "Ten Year Asia Pacific Platform for Action of Women in Politics and Decision Making" as a prelude to the Fiftieth United Nations CSW Conference.

KIWP conducted training programs on '*Making Governance Gender Responsive*' for Asia Pacific women leaders (October 2005 and 2006) in cooperation with CAPWIP. These training sessions were broad based in their intention, with relevance to local government, elected officials in both legislative and executive branches of government, political parties, and NGOs with programs on gender governance as well as training facilities for good governance. KIWP also provided a '*Training of Trainers on Gender Responsiveness, Transformative Leadership, and Politics within the Framework of Building Transformative Communities*' (19-28 September 2005). Thirty three participants from all over Asia and Africa attended this program.

KIWP attended '*Regional Consultation on Women's Rights to Participate in Political and Public Life*,' sponsored by International Women's Rights Action Watch-Asia Pacific (IWRAW Asia Pacific) and Indonesian Women Association for Justice (APIK), Jakarta, Indonesia, 9-12 December 2004. Dr. Jungsook Kim, Chairperson of KIWP, as a resource person for the workshop, gave the keynote speech: 'Factors that Impede Women's Political Participation and Strategies for Greater Political Equality.'

iii) Domestic Projects for Women to Promote United Nations Goals

KIWP has held a number of training programs for women voters and political leaders. Firstly, KIWP conducted "*A Survey on Public Opinion of Younger Constituency, in their 20's to 30's, Toward Political Reform and Participation*," as a co-project with the Ministry of Gender Equality of the Republic of Korea, May-June 2003. It also operated the innovative "*Cyber Academy of Women's Politics*," which was partially supported by the Seoul Metropolitan Government's Development Fund for Women, September-November 2003. The Cyber Academy of Women's Politics was

conducted in order to provide opportunities for a greater number of young women to receive political education.

Secondly, KIWP conducted a nationwide survey from April to May 2004 shortly after the 17th general election (April 2004) with the theme '*People's Political Consciousness and Voting Behavior in the 2004 general election*'. The purpose of the survey was to gain a deeper understanding of voter behavior as a function of belief systems.

Thirdly, KIWP, in cooperation with the Ministry of Gender Equality, evaluated "*Activities of Women Members of the National Assembly*," March–November 2005. Female Assembly Members were evaluated based on what they had done for the advancement of women in categories such as: professional skills, overall competency, and attendance and participation in committee meetings and general sessions.

Lastly, KIWP conducted the "*Women's Political Leadership Training Program for the 2006 Local Election*". This program provided women candidates with a means of formulating winning strategies. Women candidates were able to become more confident in their own election processes by exchanging information and ideas and encouraging one another. Perhaps partially as a result of this effort, 12 candidates out of 24 won elections at the constituency level, and 7 candidates were elected as proportional representatives.

One of the primary undertakings of KIWP is to hold forums every other month on women and politics. KIWP forums are conducted to provide a vehicle for discussion of diverse women's issues and to allow interested parties, including other women's groups, to share ideas and strategies for solving impediments to expanding women's political participation. The following themes were emphasized among the KIWP forums held between 2003 and 2006: Political Reform and the Role of Women, 21 February 2003, Seoul; Participation in Politics and Political Consciousness of Voters in their 20's – 30's, 2 July 2003, Seoul; Promoting Women in Politics in Local Elections, 29 August 2003, Seoul; Voter Behavior and Political Consciousness in the 17th General Election, 29 June 2004, Seoul; 2006 Local Election and Greater Participation of Women in Politics, 9 June 2005, Seoul; Local Politics and Women, 8 September 2005, Seoul; Political Achievement of the 17th National Assembly Women, 24 November 2005, Seoul; 2006 Local Election and Women's Political Participation, 19 September 2006, Seoul; 2007 Politics and Women 30 November 2006, Seoul.

In the General Election of 2004, KIWP assisted numerous women candidates by helping them to formulate successful election strategies and to develop critical election skills, January-April 2004, Seoul. KIWP also closely monitored the candidates to better understand the trials and tribulations they encountered during the election processes. Some KIWP members became candidates and many of them won in this general election. This project for supporting and monitoring women candidates was very successful for the advancement of women's politics. It has also been quite useful in terms of providing direction and substance for on-going projects and research for KIWP.

Using information and statistics provided by the Central Election Management Committee, KIWP analyzed various characteristics of women's political participation in the 31 May Local Election. KIWP published newsletters, both in Korean and English, to promote deeper public understanding of the issues involved, and to raise the consciousness of women regarding politics. In addition, these newsletters outlined the activities, programs and plans for future projects to be undertaken by KIWP. KIWP also publishes online newsletters to facilitate people's access to information regarding women and politics. This is seen as a particularly effective endeavor and will continue to be a means that KIWP employs to raise public consciousness.

4. RICS Foundation

(Special; 2003)

Introduction

The main area of interest and activity of RICS Foundation is to support and promote research into sustainability and the built environment, looking at means by which the development, management and governance of the urban form can be approached in such a way as to promote and enhance concepts of sustainable development. This aligns with target 7 of the Millennium Development Goals.

Changes with a significant impact on the organisation

Significant and disrupting change took place in the period 2003-2004, with the loss of a significant amount of donor support and consequent loss of staff.

Activities in pursuit of United Nations Millennium Development Goals

The RICS Foundation has held three meetings aimed at addressing issues relating to environmental sustainability in the urban form, where research projects commissioned by the RICS Foundation were launched to audiences of academics, practitioners and policy-makers with an interest in urban land management. The meetings were held at the RICS Foundation headquarters, London.

This event aimed to raise issues relating to sustainability by looking at research approaches adopted in other paradigms, to see what lesson could be learnt for urban sustainability. Three studies had been commissioned for this launch:

14 January 2003 : Modelling and accounting for sustainable development; (Jan Bebbington and Bryan MacGregor, University of Aberdeen, Scotland); While there appears to be widespread agreement that pursuing sustainable development (SD) constitutes an appropriate public policy goal there is considerable uncertainty about what SD entails in practice for particular organisation, industries and for society in general. In addition to a lack of clarity about exactly what does or does not constitute SD practices, there is also a dearth of information concerning how one may start to make such an assessment. While there are any number of indicator type projects which seek to identify various aspects of SD, what is lacking is a way of evaluating how a range of impacts arising from a single activity, or indeed multiple activities, move society towards or away from SD,. This paper seeks to address this information gap by describing an innovative model which has been developed by BP , the multinational oil company, to assist the evaluation of how the performance profile of particular projects compare with the demands of SD.

The role of information in a sustainable property market; (Harry Bruhns, University College London). Property is a complex phenomenon, non-domestic property particularly so. A nation's building stock is determined and influenced by numerous social, economic and physical factors and it impacts on the environment in many ways. A huge array of market processes are involved. A great deal of information is required to document and manage all these factors, impacts and processes. This paper examines these issues with a view to informing a research agenda that can accurately address the needs of property professionals.

Behavioural finance and urban sustainability: (David Leece, University of Keele). This 'think piece' highlighted those aspects of behavioural finance that can add something to the sustainability research agenda. The relationship between behavioural finance and broader views of how economic systems operate and contribute to or take away from sustainability is also explored. It makes the

case for a multi-paradigm approach that recognises the validity of behavioural finance and an appropriate research agenda is suggested. In particular, it argues that a scientific approach to the 'subjectivity' of market participants could be productive.

This paper forms a general evaluation of the scope for using behavioural finance as a basis for research into property markets and urban sustainability. Rather than adopting a practical case study approach to the work offers a range of concepts and methodologies that might add something new to sustainability research – that is a stirring-up of ideas in addition to a formal research agenda

7 March 2003 - This meeting focussed on two studies commissioned by the RICS Foundation, one a theoretical piece on land values and sustainable development and another looking at the role of the land use planning system in supporting sustainable development.

Land values and sustainable development: (Andrey Pavlov, Simon Fraser University, Canada): This paper investigated the economics of sustainable development when one property owner's pollution reduces property values for other owners, whether national governments, public or private corporations, or individual landowners. Because a property owner does not recognise this negative externality for his or her neighbours, he or she under-protects the environment. This problem is deepest for pollution that has global rather than local impact. Given four alternative strategies for inducing the socially optimal level of environmental protection, the paper concludes that the best solution is to eliminate the externality through better definition and enforcement of property rights. The next best solution is to subsidize environmental protection costs. Without disturbing social optimality, this subsidy can be financed through a flat tax; a tax proportional, to the return on investment is least costly. The commonly used tax proportional to the return on investment is least efficient.

In pursuit of sustainable development – rethinking the planning system: (Yvonne Rydin, London School of Economics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland): Using the planning system to help achieve sustainable development is a stated goal of United Kingdom government policy set out in *Planning Policy Guidance 1* (1997), the Sustainable Development Strategy *A Better Quality of Life* (1999) and the *Planning Green Paper* (2001). Indeed, the current *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Bill*, under Clause 38, would require those responsible for preparing plans (regional spatial strategies and local development documents in England and local development plans in Wales) to exercise their functions 'with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development'. Many practising built environment professionals are committed to using the planning system to further such ambitions and a number of academics have carved out a new area of analysis linking planning and sustainability.

However, to date, most of these statements of policy and analyses of planning have either taken the form of hopes for what the planning system might achieve or been critical examinations of why the planning system is failing. This paper offers the opportunity for more creative thinking about what the planning system should look like if it is to make a mark in terms of the sustainability agenda.

14 September 2004: An event was held in September 2004 which saw the launch of three major reports that sought to highlight and promote issues that need to be included in the research agenda in urban sustainability. These reports were;

- **Renewable energy and the built environment – the research agenda**: (David Fell et all, Brook Lyndhurst consultancy, United Kingdom): It is clear that the nature and pattern of our built environment both shapes and is shaped by energy issues. The question that we have, therefore, posed is what are the possible impacts on built

environment processes and outcomes of new and emerging approaches to energy production and distribution and of different patterns of energy use? There are five major themes around which research needs to be focused, with the first of these being the most important one. The themes are as follows: (a) The role of the planning process in enabling the development of renewable energy; (b) The attitude of occupiers, developers and investors towards the take-up of renewable energy; (c) The potential for the adoption of combined heat and power, photovoltaic and embedded systems; (d) The adoption of scenario planning techniques for different energy use outcomes; (e) The wider economic benefits and benefits of the greater adoption of renewable energy

- **The role of parks and open spaces in urban vitality – the research agenda**: (Carys Swanwick et al, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom): Competition for space and high land prices make it hard to justify the creation, or indeed the retention, of open space if decision makers cannot clearly see its value and contribution to urban life. The question that we pose is to explore what contribution parks and open spaces make to urban vitality. There are three broad themes to focus research on (a) The relationships between open spaces and vitality in commercial centres; (b) Open spaces and the development of neighbour-hood vitality; (c) The role of parks and open spaces in altering the perception of cities.

- **The funding and development of the built environment – the research agenda**: (Michael Edwards et al, University College London, United Kingdom): While there is some level of agreement that we need to think more carefully and deeply about how we manage and develop the urban form, some of this apparent agreement is deceptive. It comes from the very different meanings people use when they talk about 'sustainability'. They have different kinds of breakdown in mind when they ask for change in the way we finance and organise development.

Outcomes : Through these activities we have sought to raise awareness among practitioners and policy-makers in the built environment profession as to the importance of sustainable development. This is in line with the aims of United Nations Millennium Development Goal Number 7, Ensure Environmental Sustainability and in particular the topic with that, to integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes.

Since the last meeting, little progress has been made, as a result of changes in staff and loss of donor support. A re-constituted board of trustees has now been appointed, with a remit to seek to raise donor support for a continuing programme of research on sustainability and urban development. Bon Hall, who has been involved in the Real Estate Advisory Group (REAG) of the United National Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) is a trustee of the RICS Foundation and is in a position to advise on opportunities for the RICS Foundation to become more heavily involved in the work of the United Nations.

The RICS Foundation has not attended or participated in any meetings of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, due to scarce representative staff (one member of staff with responsibilities going beyond just the RICS Foundation) and volunteer trustees, all based in the United Kingdom, with no resources for travel.

5. World Organization of Building Officials

(Special; 1987)

Part I: Introduction

The World Organization of Building Officials-WOBO has been engaged in various efforts to support the goals and objectives of its purpose statement, by-laws and mission statement, concurrently with the broad goals of the United Nations. Programs, meetings and related events have been organized and attended in order to exchange ideas and concepts relating to a broad cross section of the built environment.

The program areas that WOBO is involved with have relevance to several United Nations Councils including, but not limited to the Economic and Social Council, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations Center for Human Settlements (United Nations Habitat), and the International Labor Organization (ILO) among others. These segments of the UN have program related criteria that correlate to the purpose and objectives of WOBO. Specifically, these elements are:

Purpose

- To act as a media to transfer information from nation to nation, generators of technical information to users of the information
- To promote the concept of international standards and building codes for construction, materials, equipment and appliances

Objectives

- To promote safeguards from potential hazards and to recommend solutions for preventing fire risks in existing buildings or buildings under construction
- To promote the concept of standardizing construction materials, equipment and appliances
- To promote the unification of legislation pertaining to the administration of codes and standards
- To collaborate with international organizations, governments and educational institutes to promote the development of training programs for building officials
- To encourage the establishment of national organizations for building officials and national advisory committees
- To promote conferences, seminars and congresses of a national and international character in furthering the objectives of the organization
- To promote the communication and exchange of information internationally through the WOBO News.

During this reporting period, WOBO had transitioned to a new secretariat and administering organization – National Fire Protection Association. During the WOBO Board of Governors meeting held in April of 2002 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States of America, a discussion on the upcoming (2003) WOBO Sixth World Congress and Board of Governors meeting was completed as well as discussion on how certain actions of the organization would be carried out. 2002 - 2003 thus marked a year in which some organizational philosophies were discussed. Based on previous

actions, the leadership of WOBO, specifically the Board of Governors, was to be selected from any of the defined member categories. While the constituency of WOBO is primarily directed at entities that enforce building regulations, the membership of WOBO recognizes that contribution from practicing architects, engineers and building contractors can also play a critical role in support of the WOBO mission.

Part II: Activities

A summary of WOBO events and activities for the period of the report are as follows.

2003

- 17-21 May, 2003: Dallas, Texas, United States. The WOBO Sixth World Congress was held. This meeting included a series of eight technical presentations, a membership meeting to discuss current activities and selection of a Board of Governors and officials. The event was held concurrently with the NFPA Annual Meeting. NFPA was asked to provide the Secretary/Treasurer duties as well as the appropriate administrative support to WOBO.
- June-December, 2003: The WOBO Administrator and Secretary/ Treasurer developed a website (www.wobo-un.org), updated the history, by-laws and purpose statements and made such information available to the public on the website; Provided summaries of activities (presentations, meeting minutes, financial statements) on the website; stabilized and updated the membership.

2004

- 21-22 April 2004: *Tokyo, Japan. Joint Technical Seminar with Japanese Council of Building Officials (JCBO) on high-rise building design and construction issues – 21 April 2004/WOBO Board of Governors meeting-22 April 2004*. This two day event drew a large representation of JCBO members. Topics ranged from conceptual ideas concerning high-rise building safety, use of innovative construction materials and application of performance based design concepts.
- The WOBO Board of Governors established a Memorandum of Understanding with NFPA to authorize transfer of WOBO funds from the United Arab Emirates Contractors Organization (the previous secretariat) and an authorization for NFPA to manage the funds on behalf of WOBO in the future.

2005

- 3-5 January 2005: Through the Secretary/Treasurer office, letters and faxes, with follow up phone calls, were sent to the Asia-Pacific Disaster Preparedness Center and the ILO offices in Geneva to see if there would be an assistance role for WOBO in the aftermath of the Asia-Pacific Tsunami. Unfortunately, no response was ever received.
- 18-21 November 2005: *Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, Shenzhen and Guangzhou, China: WOBO Board of Governors meeting and technical tours*. On 18 November, 2005, the governors discussed preliminary plans for the Seventh World Congress. In addition, discussions ensued on attendance at upcoming United Nations events, including the United Nations Habitat conference scheduled for June, 2006 in Vancouver, Canada.

On 19 November 2005, a joint technical seminar co-sponsored by the Hong Kong SAR of China Institute of Surveyors (HKIS) was held. The theme of the seminar was on the devastating effects to infrastructure and buildings from the Asia-Pacific Tsunami, bush fires in Australia and Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans, United States.

On 20-21 November 2005: Several WOBO governors participated in technical visits to Shenzhen and Guangzhou, China. Meetings were held with plan reviewers and a talk and technical tour was given at the Mega-University Complex in Guangzhou.

2006

- 18-24 June, 2006: Vancouver, British Columbia Canada. The Founding President and Secretary/Treasurer attended the United Nations, World Urban Forum, Third Congress (WUF3). In addition to attending many of the scheduled presentations and seminars, informal discussions were held with the Executive Director of United Nations Habitat, the Housing Minister of Afghanistan and the Construction and Housing Ministers of India among others.
- 17-20 September 2006: Orlando, Florida, United States. The Seventh World Congress was held in conjunction with the Annual Conference of the International Code Council. A series of technical presentations were held concerning innovative and unique design challenges. Subjects covered included: "Green" building construction; design overview of the Central China Television (CCTV) headquarters building; Challenges of conducting proper residential construction inspections; and the infrastructure/facilities design at Walt Disney World, United States. A membership meeting and Board of Governors meeting were held. A primary topic of discussion centered on the WUF3 Conference and to determine who would be able to attend the United Nations Habitat meetings in Nairobi in 2007.

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Note by the Secretary-General

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1. Human Appeal International

(Special; 1991)

Part I. Introduction

Human Appeal International (HAI) is a humanitarian charitable NGO based in the United Arab Emirates working worldwide in four main development programmes which are classified as social, educational, health and relief.

i) Aims & Purposes:

1. Development of the needy human societies by improving their educational, health and economic conditions.
2. Contribution in the relief of the injured societies due to natural and social disasters.
3. Satisfaction of the needs of orphans and improvement of their health, psychological and social conditions.
4. Strengthening of ties between HAI and similar organizations in order to comprehend the most advanced aspects in this regards.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

1. 23-24 May 2004: Participated in the following meeting, **Title: 5th United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees' (UNHCR) annual regional Conference for Gulf NGOs Network (GNN)**, held in Kuwait.
2. 1-2 December 2005: Participated in the following meeting, **Title: 6th United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees' (UNHCR) annual regional Conference for Gulf NGOs Network (GNN)**, held in Bahrain.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

1. Partnership with United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR) in operating the Eritrean refugees camps in East Sudan which consists of about 55.000 refugees. **Agreement Title "Supplementary Agreement between UNHCR, HAI and Commissioner for Refugees (COR)"** (signed in 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006).
2. HAI signed a Letter of Understanding on 2 June 2004 with the World Health Organization (WHO) **Title of Agreement: "Join efforts in secondary and tertiary health care delivery in Greater Darfour, Sudan"**.
3. **Title of Agreement: "General Agreement"** signed on 30 May 2005 between the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and HAI to combine efforts and collaborate in order to improve the living standards and realize the rights of children and women in Sudan.

4. **Title of Agreement: "ACCORD DE COOPERATION DANS LE CADRE D'UN PROJET D'APPUI AUX ACTIVITES DE NUTRITION DANS LES REGIONS DE ZINDER"** was signed between UNICEF and HAI on 3 November 2005, based on which, UNICEF provides nutrition to the infant nutrition centers established by HAI in Niger.
5. **Title of Agreement: "Renforcement des moyens de substance des populations vulénerables er assistance ciblée pour les enfants souffrant de la malnutriotion"** signed on 26 June 2006 between the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) and HAI to provide nutrition supplements by WFP to Nutrition Centers established by HAI in Niger.
6. 16 Days Campaign to Fight Against HIV/Aids, organized by HAI and UNHCR in the Eritrean Refugees Camps in Sudan 11-25 December 2006.

iii) Initiatives undertaken during the reporting period 2003-2006 by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1. Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day

ACTIONS:

1. Granted Income Source Projects to Families = 151
2. Supported Orphan Children = 34,062
3. Built Orphans Training Center = 9
4. Operating Orphans Training Center = 51
5. Trained orphans on Professional Skills = 1,051
6. Built and Maintenance houses for poor families = 20
7. Distributed New Clothes and Dresses = 60,011

Target 2. Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

ACTIONS:

1. Children Fed or Given Nutritional Care = 18,616
2. Families Received Food Packs = 42,068
3. Individuals Fed Ready Meals = 1,063,541
4. Families Received Bread Distributed = 20,000
5. Individuals Received Food Aid in Cash = 354,754
6. Families Received Fresh and Canned Meat = 212,676
7. Charitable Bakeries Launched = 3

Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education

Target 3. Ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

ACTIONS:

1. Primary Education Provided to Orphan Children = 9,141
2. Provided Computer Courses to Orphans = 1,587
3. Paid School Fees for students = 1,277
4. Distributed School Bags with Stationeries to students = 182,100
5. Distributed School Uniforms to students = 115
6. Built and Maintenance Schools in renovated areas = 10
7. Equipped Schools in renovated areas = 5

Goal 3. Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015

ACTIONS:

1. Sponsored orphan girls, who get Aid and comprehensive care program that covers their educational, health and social requirements = 15,176
2. Employed women in HAI's Orphans comprehensive care program. = 110
3. Trained Women on Professional Skills = 2,071
4. Conducted Eradication of Illiteracy Classes for widows = 1,500

Goal 4. Reduce child mortality

Target 5: Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five

ACTIONS:

1. Established Hospital Treating Cases of Infants Effected With Serious Lack of Nutrition = 1
2. Infants Nutrition Center Established = 3

Goal 5. Improve Maternal Health

Target 6: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio

ACTIONS:

1. Training for community midwives = 95
2. Built and Equipped Birth Delivery Clinics = 3
3. Supported midwives training center = 1

Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Target 7: Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

ACTIONS:

1. Organized campaigns about HIV/AIDS awareness = 3
2. Refugees Targeted by HAI/AIDS awareness campaign = 40,000
3. Provided hospital with HIV/AIDS testing equipment

Target 8. Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

ACTIONS:

1. Implemented Health Campaigns Against Serious Diseases = 13
2. Implemented Campaigns for Fighting Blindness and Providing Glasses = 43
3. Vaccinated orphans against major diseases = 3,756
4. Done Medical Check up for orphans = 45,118
5. Built Hospitals and Clinics = 8
6. Equipped Hospitals and Clinics = 54
7. Running Clinics = 7

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 10. Halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

ACTIONS:

1. Drinking water systems established = 305
2. Provided Water Reservoirs to affected houses due to war = 100
3. Built one Sanitary System for people in an area affected by floods in Sudan, in coordination with OCHA, Sudan during the period 2006.

2. International Federation of ACAT

(Special; 1995)

1. Introduction

The International Federation of ACAT (FIACAT) was established in 1987, pursuant to article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to campaign throughout the world and by all appropriate legal means against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and against capital punishment. As an international federation, FIACAT brings together national associations whose goals are compatible with its statutes.

In late 2002, it had 22 affiliated associations (Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Netherlands, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom) and 6 others in the process of affiliation (Burundi, Chad, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Philippines). It also maintains contacts with correspondents in various parts of the world (Haiti, Liberia, Rwanda, Sweden, United States).

2. FIACAT contribution to the work of the United Nations

(i) Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

Commission on Human Rights, later (after 2006) the Human Rights Council

Each year, FIACAT participates in the sessions of the Council (formerly the Commission) and its contribution is to present written and oral statements on agenda items dealing with torture and capital punishment from a geographic or thematic point of view. In addition to statements made jointly with other organizations or delivered orally, the main FIACAT contributions have been as follows:

Fifty-ninth session (17 March-25 April 2003): "The human rights situation in Chechnya" (see E/CN.4/2003/NGO/68), "The death penalty issue" (see E/CN.4/2003/NGO/70);

Sixtieth session (15 March-23 April 2004): "The human rights situation in Togo" (see E/CN.4/2004/NGO/118), statement on the human rights situation in Chechnya (see E/CN.4/2004/NGO/92);

Sixty-first session (14 March-22 April 2005): "Standing invitations" (see E/CN.4/2005/NGO/1), "The human rights situation in Togo" (see E/CN.4/2005/NGO/175), "Question of the death penalty" (see E/CN.4/2005/96);

Sixty-second session (13-27 March 2006): "The human rights situation in Togo" (see E/CN.4/2006/NGO/76), "Enforced disappearance" (see E/CN.4/2006/NGO/59).

FIACAT has worked closely with the Council's special procedures, especially the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary execution, the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders. It has sent them information and publicized their appeals and annual reports. It also monitored, through ACAT Brazil, the implementation of the 30 recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur on torture to Brazil following his mission in 2000. It helped him to prepare a mission to Togo as well in April 2007.

Committees: Committee against Torture, Human Rights Committee, Committee on the Rights of the Child

FIACAT closely follows the work of these committees and the periodic reports submitted by Governments. It works with the committee experts and, through its national associations, monitors the implementation of committee recommendations on the ground.

In 2004, together with a coalition of international non-governmental organizations, FIACAT submitted an alternative report on the situation in Togo to the Committee against Torture (the consideration of which was eventually deferred to 2006).

In 2005, FIACAT submitted an alternative report to the Committee against Torture at its thirty-fourth session (2-20 May 2005) on the situation of human rights in France.

In 2006, FIACAT submitted an alternative report to the Human Rights Committee at its eighty-seventh session (July 2006) on the human rights situation in the Central African Republic, and two alternative reports to the Committee against Torture, on the situation in Togo at the thirty-sixth session (1-19 May 2006), and on the situation in Burundi at the thirty-seventh session (6-24 November 2006).

Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

FIACAT participates regularly in the sessions of the Subcommission and attentively follows its work on agenda items dealing with torture and capital punishment. It is very committed to this group of experts versed in many fields, who, by virtue of their independence and objectivity, can be kept informed about the serious situations reported by our network without making assumptions or jumping to conclusions. FIACAT is in favour of maintaining the Subcommission as part of the new Human Rights Council.

Working Group on the Draft Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

FIACAT was involved in the sessions and activities of the Working Group and subsequently, along with the NGO coalition backing the project, followed the process leading to the adoption of the Optional Protocol.

Building on its experience of collaboration with the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, FIACAT is preparing to assist the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment set up under the Protocol and any future national visiting mechanisms in carrying out their missions effectively. Training sessions have already been organized within the FIACAT network.

Working Group on a draft legally binding normative instrument for the protection of all persons from enforced disappearances

FIACAT participated in the sessions and activities of the Working Group and subsequently followed the adoption process along with the NGO coalition backing the project, which culminated in the adoption of a convention by the General Assembly on 22 December 2006.

(ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

The African national associations have links with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and have received support from UNDP for some of their activities.

(iii) Other relevant activities

Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions

The following are considered priorities by virtue of their implications:

– General Assembly resolution 53/105 on establishment of an international criminal court: FIACAT is heavily involved in the NGO coalition which endeavoured both before and during the conference on the establishment of an international criminal court to bring about the decision to create a permanent international criminal jurisdiction and which has, since the adoption of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, been foilowing the commencement of its activities and the formulation of the procedural texts governing its functioning;

– General Assembly resolution 52/149 (of 12 December 1997) on the United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture (26 June): FIACAT, in collaboration with other organizations belonging to the Coalition of International NGOs against Torture (CINAT), is conducting a campaign for universal ratification of the Convention against Torture and for State party recognition of the communications procedure established under articles 21 and 22 of that instrument;

– Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/77: FIACAT, in conjunction with other NGOs belonging to the anti-death penalty coalition, Ensemble contre la peine de mort (ECPM), has been leading a campaign for universal ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and has been promoting and coordinating initiatives by its affiliated associations in connection with the International Day Against the Death Penalty (10 October);

– Human Rights Council resolution 1/1 on the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons From Enforced Disappearance: see above.

Consultations and cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

FIACAT maintains links with OHCHR and provides information to its staff. Where there is an OHCHR office in a country that has a national association, the national association also maintains links with that office (as in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mexico, for example). FIACAT provides information on funding needs, or itself provides support, to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, in particular for the specific treatment centres with which its national associations have connections: the Comprehensive Care Programme for Survivors of Torture (PAIST) of ACAT Mexico, the Trauma Centre in Cameroon and the Primo Levi Centre in France.

Other examples of consultative and substantive activities, including financial assistance received from or given to the United Nations, field level collaboration, joint sponsorship of meetings, seminars, studies and the like

Since 1997, FIACAT, in collaboration with the Catholic University of Central Africa and the Human Rights Institute of the Catholic University of Lyons, has offered a biennial cycle of programmes for African human rights trainers and leaders, which takes place in Africa (Yaoundé, Cotonou, Dakar, Ouagadougou and elsewhere). The first session is devoted to practical courses and workshops, including a course on United Nations human rights protection mechanisms and a workshop on the role of NGOs in the United Nations, followed by intersessional projects. The second session focuses on project evaluations and an overall review. This educational programme aiming to make human rights part of the culture in Africa receives support from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, especially in the form of documentation.

In December 2006, FIACAT, in cooperation with the Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT), held in Bujumbura, Burundi the first of three international seminars on the topic, "The Robben Island Guidelines and efforts to combat torture". On that occasion, a workshop on the Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Torture was offered for participants.

FIACAT regularly provides information to its national associations about United Nations activities in its bulletin *FIACAT News*. Its website features a practical link, *Tools for Action*, to the text of various international legal instruments relating to the organization's mandate, and to information on the different United Nations bodies with which it collaborates. It also discusses such matters in its yearly progress report and in its training manuals. FIACAT contributes to the *Courrier de l'ACAT France*, which reports on United Nations activities and resolutions, as it did in its 2004 series of special issues on enforced disappearance, refugees, detention and civil wars, or in 2005, when it reported on the successful drafting of the Convention against Enforced Disappearance.

3. International Federation of University Women

(Special; 1947)

Part I. Introduction

i. Aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action: The International Federation of University Women (IFUW), founded in 1919, is committed to lifelong education, improvement in the status of women and girls, human rights, peace and enabling women graduates to become effective agents for positive change in their communities. IFUW carries out this mission through advocacy and community development projects. Our international headquarters is in Geneva, Switzerland and we have national affiliates in 82 countries.

ii.) a.) In 2004, IFUW strengthened its mission statement to clarify that IFUW works for improvement in the lives of all women and girls, not merely those with a university education. **ii. b.)** IFUW added new affiliates in Albania, Burundi, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, the Solomon Islands and United Republic of Tanzania.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

(Many statements were presented jointly with Project Five-O partners: Business and Professional Women International, International Council of Women, Soroptimist International and Zonta International)

I.1 United Nations Economic and Social Council: IFUW attended the Substantive Sessions in Geneva 29 June-27 July 2005 and 3 July-28 July 2006; NGO Civil Society Preparatory Forum to the Economic and Social Council's High-Level Segment, 29-30 June 2006, moderated a panel on *Women's Perspectives on Decent Employment.*

I. 2. United Nations Office – New York:

- **Commission on the Status of Women (CSW):** IFUW attended the meetings of the annually. For the CSW 47th Session, 3-14 March 2003, Project Five-O presented a joint statement on *violence against women* and an oral statement on *women and media information and communication technology*; co.-organized Project Five-O workshop on *violence against women*; for the CSW 48th Session, 1-12 March 2004, Project Five-O submitted joint statement on *Women and Armed Conflicts*, a joint oral statement on the *role of men and boys in achieving gender equality*, and co-organized a workshop on *Women Enabling Peace Process: Opportunities and Partnerships to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1325* workshop, 1 March 2004; for the CSW 49th Session, 28 February to 11 March 2005, Project 5-O submitted statement on *Review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action* and presented oral statement on F*orward-looking strategies for the advancement of women and girls*; for the CSW 50th Session, 27 February to 10 March 2006; Project Five-O submitted joint statements on *gender disparity in the application of information and communication technology (ICT)* , and *gender equality, development and peace.*

- **Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW):** IFUW attended 28th session, 13-31 January 2003; 29th session, 30 June-29 July 2003; 30th session, 12-30 January 2004; 31st session, 6-23 July 2004; 32nd session. 10-23 January 2005, 33rd Session, 5-22 July 2005; 34th Session, and 16 January – 3 February; promoted CEDAW at the national level, for example in a workshop organized by the Armenian Association of University Educated Women in Armenia on *Women and Society: rights and opportunities in Armenia*, 2004.

- **Commission for Social Development (CSD)**, New York, attended sessions 41st Session, 10-21 February 2003; 42nd Session, 4-13 February 2004.

- **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**, served on the Global Forum, 2001-2004; very involved in the development of its 2003 work plan and guidelines for the renewal of the Forum's relationship with UNICEF's working groups; continued active participation with the Working Group on Girls, of which IFUW was a founding member.

I3. United Nations Office - Vienna (UNOV): IFUW representatives in Vienna worked closely with the Conference of NGOs (CONGO) and were members of the NGO Committees on Narcotic Drugs,

on Peace, on the Status of Women. Helped to develop and co-signed joint statements, among others, on *Women's equal participation in conflict prevention, conflict management, conflict resolution and in post-conflict peace-building* for the CSW 47th Session; joint statement to UNECE Regional preparatory meeting for the 10 year review and appraisal of the Beijing Platform for Action, 14-15 December 2004; Joint Statement for the 11th ministerial meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD XI) in Sao Paolo, Brazil, 13-18 June 2004,

- Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice: attended 12th Session, 13-22 May 2003; 13th Session, 11-20 May 2004; and 14th Session 23-27 May 2005; Commission on Narcotic Drugs: attended 47th Session, 27 November 2003 and 15-19 March 2004; 48th Session, 19 March 2004 and 7-11 March and 7-8 December 2005; 49th Session, 8 December 2005 and 13-17 March 2006.

I4. United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Geneva: IFUW attended the 59th Session, 17 March – 25 April 2003; 60th Session, 15 March – 23 April 2004, submitted a statement on *the right to development*, 24 March; 61st Session, 14 March – 22 April 2005, presented oral statements on *gender equality and human rights* on 29 March and *rights of the child* on 12 April; and the 62nd Session 16 January –27 March 2006; regularly attended annual sessions of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination; and the Sub-Commission of the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, to the latter presented a statement on *Women's Human Rights,* 12 August 2002.

I5. Human Rights Council (HRC), Geneva, attended 1st Session, 19-30 June 2006, presented oral statement on the *absence of mainstreaming of ender perspective in a systematic manner;* 2nd Session, 18 September- 6 October and 27-29 November 2006, in conjunction with the CSW Working Group on Peace co-organized a parallel panel on the *peace, gender equality and development*; and 3rd Session, 29 November- 8 December 2006, presented an oral statement on the *periodic universal review*; participated in the informal meetings of NGOS with the President of the HRC.

I7. Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), Geneva; attended 59th Session, 24-26 February 2004; 60th Session, 22-25 February 2005; 61st Session, 21-23 February 2006; took lead role in organizing the NGO Forum "*NGOs as Partners on the Way to Accelerate the Implementation of the Platform for Action*" in preparation for the Regional Preparatory Meeting for the 10-year Review of Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, Geneva, 12-13 December 2004.

I8. International Labour Organization (ILO), Geneva: attended ILO Conference 91st Session, 3-19 June 2003; 92nd Session, 1-17 June 2004; 93rd Session, 31 May-16 June 2005, presented oral statement on the *need for systematic gender balance in decision and policy-making bodies*; 95th Session, presented oral statement on *women and unpaid work, 7 June 2006.*

I9. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Geneva; attended the Preparatory committee for UNCTAD IX. Hearings with Civil Society and the Private sector, 22 April 2004; participated in First Action Line Facilitation meeting, E-business and e-employment, 17 May 2006.

I10. United Nations World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS): attended Phase I, Geneva, 10-12 December 2003, and Phase II, Tunis, December 2005;

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

II.1 NGO/Department of Public Information (NGO/DPI): An IFUW Representative served as treasurer of the NGO/DPI Executive Board; sponsored workshops for the 56th Annual Conference on *girls' security and dignity, from oppression to empowerment,* 8 September 2003; and on the 58th Annual Conference on *Building Education Partnerships to Provide Quality Education for Girls and Eradicate Poverty*, 9 September 2005.

- **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Paris:** extensive cooperation: IFUW representative has served as Coordinator, UNESCO/NGO Liaison Committee since 2003, attended 9th UNESCO NGO Collective Consultation on Higher Education, Paris, 6-8 April 2005, organized workshop on *Higher Education for Sustainable Development*; international Conference on Education: "Quality education for all young people", Geneva, 8-11 September 2004.

ii) Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals/Implemented during the period 2003-2006:

- **Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education:** Cameroon: Cameroon Association of University Women (CAMAU) provided school supplies and mentoring for 200 girls
- **Goal 4. Zambia Association of University Women** organized infant nutrition project to combat child mortality
- **Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women**
  Burkina Faso: L'Association Guinéenne de Femmes Diplômées des Université, in conjunction with UNESCO, interviewed students, teachers, educational authorities and parents to identify impact of school violence on girls' participation in school.

4. International Federation Terre des Hommes

(Special; 1987)

PART I :Introduction

I.i Aims and Purposes of the organisation

The International Federation Terre des Hommes (IFTDH) was founded in 1966 to provide active support to children in need, without racial, religious, political, cultural or gender-based discrimination. To this end, it develops and implements projects designed to improve the living conditions of disadvantaged children in their own environment (including families and communities) and advocates for the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

IFTDH, is a network composed of 11 national Terre des Hommes organisations who run 1.215 development and humanitarian aid projects in 64 countries. Projects are run in close collaboration with the beneficiaries who are the primary participants in their own development.

IFTDH is in consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (Special consultative status) as well as with United Nations Children's Fund, the International Labour Office and the Council of Europe.

I.ii Changes in the IFTDH membership

Since 2003, two new members have joined the IFTDH, Terre des Hommes Netherlands and Terre des Hommes Spain.

PART II . Contribution of the organisation to the work of the United Nations

II.i Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its Subsidiary bodies and/or major conference and other United Nations meetings

Commission on Human Rights, Geneva, Switzerland, IFTDH actively attended the 59th (March 17-April 25, 2003) – 60th (March 15-April 23,2004) and 61th sessions,(March 14-April 22, 2005), of the Commission on Human Rights and delivered different statements on child trafficking and on economic, social and cultural rights to inform the Commission about its field experience regarding children. IFTDH also regularly informed its member organisations about the work of the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council.

IFTDH supports the work of the Special Rapporteurs on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography and of the Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, especially in Women and Children, by providing them with information collected from field offices and by facilitating some of their field visits. The support provided to the Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography is reflected for example in his reports E/CN.4/2004/9 (Paragraph 84), E/CN.4/2005/78 (Paragraph 9), and E/CN.4/2005/78/Add.2 (Paragraph 3).

In 2006, Terre des Hommes Switzerland (a member of IFTDH) received a grant of $15.000 from the **Voluntary Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery** for a programme regarding support to domestic children in Haiti. In 2006, another member of the IFTDH, Terre des Hommes Italy, received a grant (starting 2007) from the **Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture** for a project, in Colombia, of medical, psycho-social and legal support for victims of torture and their families.

Committee on the Rights of the Child, Geneva, Switzerland, 2003-2006

IFTDH attended the 36th (May 17 – June 4, 2004), 40th (September 12-30, 2005), 42th (May 15-June 2 2006) and 43th (September 11-29, 2006) sessions of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and provided information on its publications and on a child protection toolkit entitled "Keeping Children Safe" (published in collaboration with a coalition of NGOs). IFTDH is also an active member of the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the child, a large NGO network which runs a special programme to support the work of the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Geneva, Switzerland

IFDHG participated in the 32nd (April 26-May 14 2004), 33 rd (November 8-26 2004), 35th (November 8-26 2004) and 36th (May 1-19 2006) sessions of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to the January 10-21, 2005 sessions of its Open-Ended Working Group to consider

Options regarding the Elaboration of an Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Office of the High-Commissioner for Human Rights

In 2005-2006, IFTDH participated as an observer in the "IGO Group" against trafficking which is a United Nations inter-agency working group regularly meeting to enhance collaboration regarding prevention of human trafficking and protection and rehabilitation of victims. The Group is convened by the Office of the High-Commissioner for Human Rights.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

IFTDH is running an international campaign against child trafficking. One of the main aims of the campaign is to promote ratification and implementation of the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children. The Campaign recognises and promotes the Convention on the Rights of the Child as its main framework. During an international conference on child trafficking organised by IFTDH and held in Osnabrück (Germany) in November 2004 several United Nations speakers (from the Office of the High-Commissioner for Human Rights and from the Office on Drugs and Crime) delivered presentations. IFTDH has also been consulted by the Office on Drugs and Crime for the preparation of a global conference against Fitgh Human Trafficking. World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) - 10-12 December, 2003, Geneva, Switzerland.

IFTDH and its member, Terre des Hommes Germany, organised a workshop during the World Summit on the Information Society held in 2003 in Geneva, Switzerland, where its presented its internet platform to protect children from sex tourism (www.child-hood.com).

II.ii Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at headquarters

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Tourism Organisation

IFTDH is in consultative status with UNICEF who supports projects of Terre des Hommes in different countries such as Albania, Ecuador, Lebanon, Nicaragua and Pakistan.

IFTDH has been collaborating with UNICEF to prevent sexual exploitation of children. In July 2005, IFTDH attended the "Yokohama Review for Europe and Central Asia - Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children" which took place in Ljubljana, Slovenia, (the congress was co-organised by the government of Slovenia, UNICEF and the Council of Europe) and was invited to make a presentation on support to children victim of sexual exploitation.

In 2006, IFTDH published a joint research together with UNICEF entitled "*Action to Prevent Child Trafficking in South Eastern Europe, A Preliminary Assessment*".

A member of IFTDH, Terre des Hommes Germany, also issued an international in-flight spot, with the support of the German Federal Ministry for Family Affairs and the United Nations World Tourism Organisation. The spot is entitled "Witness" and aims at preventing child sex tourism.

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

IFTDH is part of the cluster approach and is a partner in the Protection Cluster led by the United Nations High Comissioner for Refugees.

International Labour Office (ILO)

IFTDH attended the 92h (June 1-17 2004), 92h (May 31-June 16 2005), 95h (May 31-June 16 2006) sessions of the International Labour Conference relating to child labour. IFTDH also has had different contacts with the IPEC programme at field level. During the launch of an IFTDH book *"Kids as Commodities : Child trafficking and what to do about it"* in May 2004, the Director of the ILO/IPEC programme was the keynote speaker. The drafting of this book was also a collaborative efforts between various agencies, including United Nations programmes, bodies and specialised agencies and the book collected best practices in combating child trafficking.

II.iii Initiatives undertaken by IFTDH in support of internationally agreed development goals in particular the Millennium Development Goals

The Terre des Hommes organisations run or support 1.215 development and humanitarian aid projects in Africa, Asia, Central and Latin America, Europe and the Middle East. All of these projects aim at supporting internationally agreed development goals. For example about 20% of IFTDH projects concern children and maternal health and are in support of **Goals 5 and 6** (improve maternal health and combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases). In the field of HIV/AIDS, IFTDH provides psycho-social support and medical care to the affected children. It also works to prevent infection and minimise prejudice by increasing awareness and understanding of HIV/AIDS. 10% of IFTDH projects are in support of **Goal 2** (Achieve universal primary education). IFTDH runs early childhood education programmes and support formal and non-formal education systems to enable vulnerable children and children at risk of exploitation to have access to schooling. About 8% of IFTDH projects concern nutrition and 10% concern community development and women's rights, they are in support of **Goal 1** (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger). Other projects concern fields such as child protection and come in support of almost all the Millennium Development Goals.

Finally, IFTDH also disseminates information to its members about United Nations events, programmes and publications through an internal Newsletter. IFTDH also uses its website to inform the public about United Nations activities and conventions. Member organisations publish their own documentation and material to inform the public, for example about the Convention on the Rights of the Child. IFTDH also offers technical assistance to its member organisations to ensure meaningful participation in the work of the United Nations.

5. Socialist International

(General; 1995)

The Socialist International (SI) is the worldwide organisation of social democratic, socialist and labour parties and organisations. The activities of the International on all continents focus on advancing democracy, supporting the peaceful resolution of conflicts, securing fair global governance,

guaranteeing respect for human rights, achieving social justice and gender equality and promoting sustainable development. The building of consensus views and the development of common platforms for action are central to the work of the International, through an extensive programme of activities.

At its XXII Congress (São Paulo, Brazil, 27 to 29 October 2003) the SI admitted 27 new members - from Bulgaria; Romania; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Burundi; Democratic Republic of Congo; Ghana; Guatemala; Iraq; Jordan; Mali; Mauritania; Montenegro; Namibia (2); Paraguay; Philippines; Russian Federation; Serbia (2); Timor-Leste; Tunisia; Turkey; Ukraine (2); Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); Yemen and the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, NDI; and adopted an Ethical Charter.

During the period 2003-2006, the International continued its efforts to mobilise its members to build upon the international community's development agenda. At its Council meeting (Rome, Italy, 20-21 January 2003), the SI issued a "*Message to the World Social Forum in Porto Alegre and the World Economic Forum in Davos*", a declaration on "*The World Economy*"; on "*Global Policy in 2003*", as well as a "*Statement on the Outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD)*".

As part of its work on global governance, on 24-25 March 2003 SI delegates met with representatives from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, at the World Bank headquarters. Informal discussions between a delegation from the SI with senior officials of international institutions, from the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the International Labour Organisation, the World Trade Organisation, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Inter-American Development Bank, were then held in Washington DC, United States of America, on 30 May 2003.

In advance of the Fifth World Trade Organisation Ministerial Conference (Cancún, Mexico, 10-14 September 2003) the Socialist International made its views clear in a detailed statement "*From Cancún to Fair Trade*", a result of discussions held on the eve of the Ministerial Conference by representatives of SI member parties from different regions of the world. On 12 December 2005, the Socialist International met in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, on the eve of the Sixth World Trade Organisation Ministerial Conference, with the participation of the Director-General of the WTO.

During 2003-2006, SI initiatives continued to focus on the situation of Africa in connection with the United Nations' commitments to the continent, highlighted with meetings in Cotonou, Benin (15-16 September 2003) and Dakar, Senegal (12-13 July 2004); and in a wider meeting of the SI Council in Johannesburg, South Africa (15-16 November 2004) where discussions on the African Union and the WSSD were held and clear statements issued on these themes. The SI Committee on the Economy, Social Cohesion and the Environment met later at the United Nations Office in Nairobi, Kenya (3-4 April 2005) where some of those issues were reviewed. Underlining the need to strengthen democracy and the fight against poverty two round tables were held by the International in Bamako, Mali, on the occasion of the World Social Forum (19-23 January 2006). Further meetings of the Africa Committee were also held in Niamey, Niger (24-25 April 2006), having previously issued an appeal concerning the food crisis there (26 July 2005), and in Praia, Cape Verde (20-21 October 2006), where concrete objectives were set out to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

The Council meeting in Tel Aviv, Israel, and Ramallah, Palestine, (23-24 May 2005) returned to this matter with a clear and detailed declaration ("*Millennium Development Goals*"); as well as the "*Socialist International's Second Semi-Annual Review on Democratic Governance for Sustainable Development in a Global Society*" and a declaration on the "*World Summit on the Information Society*". Position papers were also adopted on "*Financial and Economic Issues, The Bretton Woods Institutions and Global Economic Governance*" and "*Trade and Social Rights*".

The XXII SI Congress adopted a paper "*Governance in a Global Society - the Social Democratic Approach*" and established a group to study the reform of the United Nations. The result of the group's work - *'Reforming the United Nations for a New Global Agenda'* - was then adopted by the SI Council in May 2005.

The SI was represented at the 59th Annual Department of Public Information/Non-Governmental Organisations Conference (United Nations Headquarters, New York, 7-9 September 2005).

On the eve of the United Nations 2005 World Summit, the Socialist International issued a statement, reiterating its commitment to the United Nations and the Millennium Development Goals, while appealing for meaningful reform to enhance the work of the United Nations and determined and concerted efforts to achieve the Goals.

Peace and security were of critical concern for the International during this period. The Socialist International monitored developments in Iraq, stating its position in support of the United Nations (20-21 January 2003; 20 March 2003; 11 April 2003). On 14 March 2003, the President and Secretary General of the Socialist International met with the United Nations Secretary-General at the headquarters in New York and reaffirmed the organisation's full support for the United Nations as the fundamental and indispensable institution for promoting international cooperation, peace and security in the world. From 17 to 20 June 2003, a delegation of the Socialist International went to Baghdad, Iraq, to hold talks with a broad spectrum of Iraqi political leaders, where they also met with the Special Representative for Iraq of the United Nations Secretary-General. Leaders and representatives from Iraq participated in an SI Conference "Building Democracy in Iraq - Working for Peace in the Middle East" held in Rome, Italy, on 18-19 July 2003. The Special Representative for Iraq sent a message to the Conference. Sadly the International expressed its strongest condemnation of the act of terror, which ended his life and that of other colleagues a month later.

The Rome Conference also addressed the situation in the Middle East, with discussions on the way forward in line with the Quartet's Roadmap, which the Socialist International had welcomed (2 May 2003). This support had been underlined with a visit by the SI Secretary General and the Chair of the SI Middle East Committee to Tel Aviv, Israel, and Ramallah, Palestine (5-6 May 2003). The International during this period carried out a number of activities in support of the peace process: a meeting of its Council in Tel Aviv, Israel, and Ramallah, Palestine (23-24 May 2005); Committee meetings (Ramallah, Palestine and Tel Aviv, Israel, 23-34 September 2003; Jericho, Palestine, and Jerusalem, Israel, 2-3 November 2004; London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 9 May 2005); missions to observe Palestinian elections (Presidential, January 2005; Legislative, January 2006); a visit by the SI President and the Secretary General to Israel (27 June 2006); and the SI Presidium meeting to discuss latest developments (Samos, Greece, 15 July 2006).

The SI Secretary General took part in the Congress of Democrats from the Islamic World, co-sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme (Istanbul, Turkey, 13-14 April 2004).

Democratic development, human rights and peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region were highlighted in SI meetings in Phnom Penh, Cambodia (8-9 October 2004) and Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia (13-14 May 2005). Issues of global governance in relation to the work of the United Nations were addressed by the International at the World Social Forum in Mumbai, India (16-21 January 2004). The SI continued to monitor events in Nepal and Myanmar. On 9 October 2006, with tensions mounting in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the SI called for multilateral efforts to address that situation.

The Socialist International focused initiatives on Lebanon with a special meeting in Beiteddine, Lebanon (4 April 2005), and SI representatives observed different rounds of legislative elections (June 2005). As the security situation deteriorated in 2006, the International expressed its solidarity with the democratic forces there (Presidium meeting, Samos, Greece, 15 July 2006) and convened an extraordinary meeting in Beirut, Lebanon (16 December 2006), reiterating the SI's support for United Nations Security Council resolutions on Lebanon.

The SI Working Group on the Kurdish Question continued its activities and support of human rights for the Kurdish people during this period with a visit to Turkey (15-16 July 2004); meeting in London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (9 November 2005); and an initiative in the Kurdish region of Northern Iraq (28-30 May 2006).

With regard to the issue of peaceful use of nuclear energy, the President and Secretary General of the SI held meetings in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, with the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Secretary of the Supreme National Security Council and the Foreign Minister (24-26 June 2006). The latter then participated in discussions on this issue held by the SI Presidium (Samos, Greece, 15 July 2006).

The issue of peace and stability in the Balkan region in line with the work and resolutions of the United Nations were addressed by a summit of social democratic Balkan leaders held in Tirana, Albania (5 September 2003); SI consultations on Kosovo (Serbia) held in Sofia, Bulgaria (30 November 2005) and the situation in South-Eastern Europe was a major focus at an SI Council meeting held in Athens, Greece (30-31 January 2006), with the participation of leaders from the whole region.

With regard to the situation in Cyprus, the Socialist International held a meeting in Limassol, Cyprus (26-27 March 2004) with the participation of representatives from both Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities, where support was expressed for the negotiations to advance the unity of the island and the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General to this end were particularly highlighted.

The SI maintained its support of the work and presence of the United Nations in Haiti with the sending a mission to visit the country on 24-25 May 2004, holding discussions in the capital with the Haitian authorities, political leaders and those responsible in the United Nations Stabilisation Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). A further initiative in this regard was the holding of a meeting of its Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, on 21-22 January 2005, which counted with the participation of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-

General for Haiti and Head of the MINUSTAH. Later a delegation observed the elections held there on 7 February 2006.

The Socialist International welcomed the decision to establish the United Nations Human Rights Council (16 March 2006).

The SI sent delegations to observe a number of elections from 2003 to 2006. Aside from those already mentioned, these included: December 2004, Ukraine; May 2006, Dominican Republic; June 2006, Peru (Second round presidential elections); July 2006, Mexico; December 2006, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. Fédération de Tunis de solidarité sociale (FTSS)

(Special; 1999)

Part I. Introduction

I.1 Objectives

FTSS is devoted to:

- Contributing, together with local and regional authorities, to the planning and provision of social assistance and to the advancement of the economically disadvantaged,
- Rendering economic and social assistance to the economically disadvantaged,
- Preparing and implementing programmes for creating means of subsistence and following up self-development projects for needy families,
- Strengthening and encouraging social action for the benefit of certain social categories with specific needs and at risk of marginalization, such as women, children, young people, the disabled and the elderly,
- Fostering the empowerment of women and young people,
- Contributing, in collaboration with regional and local authorities, to the planning, organization and implementation of social intervention in disaster relief operations,
- Collaborating, cooperating and forging partnerships with Tunisian and foreign organizations and associations pursuing the same objectives.

I.2 Geographical area of activity

FTSS operates in the 21 administrative districts of the Tunis Governorate, which has a strong concentration of low-income inhabitants.

I.3 Programmes

**** Aid and assistance programmes***

- Aid programme for needy families (occasional assistance, start of the academic year, and religious and national holidays),
- Programme to fight pockets of urban poverty (purchasing of medical equipment, medicines, clothing, bedding, etc.),
- Soup kitchen programme of the Tunis Governorate,
- Assistance programme for persons suffering from HIV/AIDS and their families.

Development programmes

- Programme for financing income-generating activities for women and girls who are either heads of disadvantaged families or contribute to their support,
- Programme for financing income-generating activities for disabled persons,

– Training programme for certain categories of young people (with vocational skills or higher-education diplomas),

– Programme of non-financial services for women and girls in microprojects.

Programmes for sustainable and participatory development in urban areas

Improvement of the living environment and community-based management of public spaces in urban areas:

– Development of the market in Ibn Khaldoun,

– Community support centre and Friends of the Young (Amis des jeunes) space,

– Development and management of the Ettahrir urban park.

Publication of a weekly newspaper

The weekly newspaper "*Le contrat*" specializes in employment, training and social-work issues.

I.4 Target population groups eligible for the programmes:

– Skilled young men and women from economically disadvantaged families,

– Male heads of needy households,

– Women and girls who are heads of disadvantaged households or contribute to their support,

– Disabled persons from needy families,

– Elderly persons from needy families,

– Disadvantaged preschool children,

– Primary and secondary pupils and students from disadvantaged families.

Part II. Contribution to the organization of the work of the United Nations

(i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or the major United Nations conferences and meetings.

(ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field or at Headquarters.

The association also implemented a sustainable development programme in collaboration with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in a district on the outskirts of Tunis. It involves the management of an urban park in the Ettahir administrative district. This programme lasted three years (**January 2002-December 2004, Tunis, Tunisia**).

The association has also participated in all activities organized at the national level to celebrate the International Year of Microcredit on the initiative of the United Nations (**January 2006-December 2006, Tunis, Tunisia**).

The association participates in all conferences organized by the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Tunis and in connection with various events such as the presentation of the Human Development Report and the Arab Human Development Report: Towards the Rise of Women in the Arab World (**January 2005, Tunis, Tunisia; March 2005, Tunis, Tunisia; February 2006, Tunis, Tunisia**).

(iii) Initiatives taken by the association in support of internationally recognized objectives, especially the Millennium Development Goals, which now form the core of the global agenda for the twenty-first century.

1. **Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**

Since 1994, the association has been implementing a poverty alleviation programme through financial and non-financial services that target disadvantaged families, especially women and young people (**1994, Tunis, Tunisia**).

2. **Achieve universal primary education**

Our association has for several years been participating in the implementation of an adult education programme that enables illiterate people or those who left school long ago to learn to read, write and calculate again. This programme is conducted throughout the school year and also includes end-of-year examinations. The students attend classes for a period of two years. At present there are 20 persons in the class, most of them women and girls. Over 500 persons have already benefited from this programme (**January 2006-June 2007, Tunis, Tunisia**).

3. **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Our association contributes to achieving this Millennium Development Goal by making available microproject financing for women and girls from needy families, enabling them to have access to financial resources and promoting their financial independence; the number of women that have benefited from this programme stands at 2,500 (**January 1994-July 2007, Tunis, Tunisia**).

4. **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Our association is conducting an aid programme for persons infected with HIV/AIDS that provides ongoing monthly financial assistance to HIV/AIDS-infected individuals and their families. More than 50 persons are benefiting from it. FTSS is also part of a network of Tunisian associations working to combat HIV/AIDS, in which it participates in various activities for infected persons or their families (**January 2002-July 2007, Tunis, Tunisia**).

5. **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Our association is implementing a programme for improving the quality of life in disadvantaged urban areas by developing the public market situated in a disadvantaged district and constituting a source of various types of pollution for those living nearby (**January 2004-July 2007, Tunis, Tunisia**).

Our association also carried out a programme for promoting sustainable tourism in the Tunis medina in collaboration with a French association involved in

environmental protection and sustainable development in France and Europe (**July-August 2005, Tunis, Tunisia**).

6. **Develop a global partnership for development**

Our association contributes nationally, regionally and internationally to the promotion of partnerships with associations or institutions involved in sustainable human development; it therefore participates whenever possible in events such as the seminar on poverty organized by the World Bank or the Commission for Africa initiative of Mr. Tony Blair, the former British Prime Minister (**March 2005, Alexandria, Egypt; December 2005, Algiers, Algeria**).

2. Federation of Associations of Former International Civil Servants

(Special; 1983)

Part I. Introduction

Established in 1975, Federation of Associations of Former Civil Servants (FAFICS) is a representative body of associations of former staff members of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system. It maintains close contact between its member associations, promotes among them exchange of information on questions of common interest and coordinates their activities in order to maintain and develop their solidarity. It represents and protects in the Organizations of the United Nations system the common interests of its member associations, networking especially on matters of pensions, health insurance and related questions. The Federation's advocacy role aims at upholding the purposes and principles of the United Nations system and supporting the work of the Organizations and bodies of that system, both directly and through its member associations.

At the end of 2006 the Federation, originally constituted by four associations, had 37 member associations in all the parts of the world. In the period 2003-2006, 11 new member associations joined the Federation: Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Greece, Indonesia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru and United Republic of Tanzania. In addition, a number of associations in other countries have a regular relationship with FAFICS some of which may become members in due time.

The Council, the central organ of the Federation, is composed of representatives of all member associations that meet once a year in conjunction with the annual session of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board or of its Standing Committee. The President of the Federation is stationed in Paris since 2004 and its six Vice-Presidents are stationed respectively in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Bangalore (India), Geneva (Switzerland), New York (United States of America), Rome (Italy) and Santiago de Chile (Chile).

Part II. Contribution of the Organization in the work of the United Nations

FAFICS participates in the work of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and is recognized by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board as the representative body of retirees and other beneficiaries. Four representatives and two alternates participate in meetings of the Board with all the rights of members except the right to vote. During the period under review it participated in all the sessions of the Board and of its Standing Committee as well as in the various sessional and intersessional Working Groups set up by the Board. Its other principal activities include networking among former and current and staff members of the United Nations system, exchange of information among member associations, fostering of the concept of a strong and effective international community and encouraging help and assistance to former staff members in appropriate cases. In order to promote better coordination with representative bodies of serving staff FAFICS is a member with consultative status of the Federation of International Civil Service Associations and maintains regular relationship with the Coordinating Committee of International Staff Unions and Associations. It sends observers to the sessions of the International Civil Service Commission and is in contact with the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and its subordinate bodies in the fields of its competence such as health protection for retirees.

Throughout the reporting period, FAFICS has participated in and been represented at various meetings, such as the United Nations Commission and later Council on Human Rights, Economic Commission for Europe, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, Commission on Social Development, Commission on Sustainable Development and the Commission on the Status of Women, as well as a number of United Nations International Days celebrations such as the International Day of Older Persons, International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, World Habitat Day, World AIDS Day and International Women's Day. FAFICS was elected in 2000, and subsequently re-elected in 2003, to serve as a member of the Board of the Conference on Non-Government Organizations (CONGO). It has actively participated in all of its meetings, including some of its subordinate bodies. FAFICS liaison officers are in regular contact with CONGO in Geneva (Switzerland), New York (United States) and Vienna (Austria).

2003

At the 32nd session of the FAFICS Council held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 1-3 July, the Secretary-General's statement, read by the Assistant Secretary-General for External Relations, emphasized that retired staff members were still part of the United Nations family and that, at this crucial time in the life of the United Nations, their institutional memory and collective wisdom could make an invaluable contribution. In addition to a review of the items on the agenda of the forthcoming session of the Standing Committee of the Pension Board, the Council examined the Federation's activities as an NGO in consultative status with Economic and Social Council. It noted that its New York member association (AFICS) had established a special Task Force on the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in order to delineate the role that United Nations system retirees can play in this very important initiative through their

support and involvement in activities aimed at achieving the MDGs at the local, national and international levels, stressing in particular membership advocacy. Since then, the AFICS (NY) Quarterly Bulletin has continued to publicize the important efforts of the United Nations in achieving the MDGs. All other FAFICS member associations have been encouraged to establish a similar mechanism supporting the implementation of the MDGs.

FAFICS participated in a number of United Nations commemoration of events such as the celebration of the International Day of Older Persons (10 October), and participated in a number of United Nations meetings such as the Executive Board sessions of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. It circulated a paper on the "Protection of United Nations Personnel" at the 59th Session of the Commission on Human Rights (17 March-25 April 2003, Geneva, Switzerland). Throughout the reporting period, it played an active role in the work of the Department of Public Information/Non-Governmental Organization Executive Committee and the CONGO Board meetings. Through its member association in Thailand, it participated in the CONGO meeting on "Strengthening NGOs and Civil Society in Asia" held in Bangkok (Thailand), while through its member association in Chile, it participated in the CONGO meeting held in Santiago on the implementation in the Latin American region of the Millennium Development Goals.

2004

The President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organizations welcomed the 33rd session of the FAFICS Council that met in Montreal (Canada) from 7-9 July and stressed the significant contribution of his former colleagues to building the global blocks of international standards for aviation safety and security, while recognizing that other international civil servants, who had served the United Nations system in different areas with devotion and dedication, had contributed to building a better society for all mankind.

FAFICS was represented at the General Assembly's High Level Meeting on HIV/AIDS and the 60th session of the Commission on Human Rights (15 March-23 April) and, as it does on most occasions, it participated in the celebration of International Women's Day (8 March), the International Day of Older Persons (1 December) and World AIDS Day. It was one of 21 NGOs co-sponsoring a statement on "Urban Dwellers and the Copenhagen Declaration: Four Essential Commitments", drafted by the CONGO Committee on Human Settlements and circulated to the 42nd session of the Commission for Social Development (4-13 February, 2004).

2005

Meeting in July at United Nations Headquarters for its 34th session, the Council was honoured to have the President of the General Assembly and the Under-Secretary-General for Communications and Public Information personally deliver messages of encouragement and recognition to its closing session, stressing the important work of FAFICS and its members associations in the interest of the retirees and the United Nations system alike. The Council, while marking the thirtieth anniversary of the Federation, marked the sixtieth anniversary of the United Nations by reaffirming its commitment to the purposes, principles and programmes

of the United Nations system, encouraging the member associations of FAFICS and their individual members to strengthen and extend their efforts in support of those purposes, principles and programmes through an active advocacy for the United Nations at the local, national and international levels and to mark appropriately this occasion in their bulletins.

FAFICS was given an opportunity on 24 June to make a significant contribution to the work of the United Nations. It was one of some 200 NGOs invited to address the Informal Interactive Hearings of the General Assembly with NGOs, civil society organizations and the private sector, held as part of the preparatory process for the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly, scheduled for September 2005. In his address the President of FAFICS stressed the crucial role of the Secretariat as one of the six principal organs of the United Nations, emphasized the importance of the basic principles of the integrity, independence and security of the international civil service and expressed the hope that the High-level meeting of the General Assembly would reaffirm the value of these principles. In an exceptional gesture, the President of the General Assembly, who was moderating the meetings, took the floor to support the statement made by the Federation's President. He said that, in this one instance, he felt compelled to step out of his moderator role to support these principles.

2006

On behalf of the Director General of the United Nations Office at Geneva, the Director of Administration welcomed the participants to the 35th session of the Council that met in Geneva from 4-7 July and commended the former staff members on their unwavering commitment to the United Nations in these times of turbulence.

In following the work of the United Nations, FAFICS attended several events, such as International Women's Day, the International Day of Older Persons, World AIDS Day, World Habitat Day (2 October), the International Day of the Holocaust, International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women (25 November), the Economic and Social Council NGO Forum and the Department of Public Information NGO Annual Conference (6-8 September). It co-sponsored a written statement to the 61st Session of the Commission on Human Rights (14 March-22 April 2005, Geneva, Switzerland) on the inclusion of the rights of older persons on the agenda of the Human Rights Council (E/CN.4/2006/NGO/93) and in July, it participated in many of the workshops held in conjunction with United Nations Human Settlements Programme (HABITAT) World Urban Forum III (WUF III) held in Vancouver as well as at the Forum itself. FAFICS representatives took every opportunity to raise the question of the inclusion of older persons and their needs for human settlement services in the WUF III final document.

3. Global Action on Aging

(Special; 2003)

Introduction

Global Action on Aging (GAA) addresses the economic and social issues facing older persons in every region of the world. We carry out research and education programs that inform a global audience about the challenges facing older persons. GAA relates to Member States, the United Nations Secretariat, and the United Nations Commission for Social Development.

Founded in 1994, our 2006 membership included approximately 2,800 persons from all parts of the world. During 2003 our worldwide membership included nearly 1,100 persons. The 2003 budget for the organization was $73,000; in 2006 the budget had reached $130,000. GAA received no funding from governmental sources, 2003-6.

Our website, www.globalaging.org, represents a principal activity of Global Action on Aging and its staff. The site focuses on income support, health access and human rights for older persons worldwide. Our staff researches and posts studies, news articles, and other analyses of older persons' situation every week, making it one of the largest global aging sites in the world. Begun in the English language in 1998, we added French language materials in 2000, Spanish in 2001, Russian in 2002, Chinese in 2003, and Arabic in 2005.

Affiliations

In addition to its special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, Global Action on Aging works with the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Policy Coordination Branch in the Office for ECOSOC Support and Coordination, Department for Economic and Social Affairs. Global Action on Aging is accredited to the United Nations Department for Public Information. GAA maintains close professional relationships with other sections of the Department for Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), particularly the Programme on Ageing. We relate to the Aging focal points throughout the United Nations system in the Statistics Division and the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW), DESA; in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); International Labour Organization (ILO); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); and the Office for the Coordinator of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). From 2003-06, GAA followed closely the United Nations debate on a Convention to Promote and Protect the Rights of Persons with Disabilities due to the close link with older persons.

Cooperation with United Nations Bodies and Officials

2003 Global Action on Aging and Help Age International (HAI) met with the Office for the Coordinator of Humanitarian Affairs at United Nations Headquarters in New York to call attention to the need to create specific measures requiring humanitarian and development organizations to protect older persons in armed conflict and other emergencies, as called for in the 2002 Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA).

2004 On 9 February, GAA, along with HAI, produced a Side Event at the 42nd United Nations Commission for Social Development on "Older Persons in Armed Conflict," held at headquarters in New York. On 17 May, GAA hosted a "speak out" on armed conflict and older indigenous persons during the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues held in New York. On 30 June, GAA offered a statement on the protection of older persons in situations of armed conflict, particularly in the Least Developed Countries at the Economic and Social Council Substantive session of 2004, E/2004/100, (New York, 28 June-23 July 2004), as it reviewed Item 2 of the provisional agenda, "Resources mobilization and enabling environment for poverty eradication in the context of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010."
(www.globalaging.org/armedconflict/countryreports/HLSengbl.htm)

2005 On 14 February, GAA organized a Side Event Panel on Mainstreaming Older Persons in Development during the 43rd Session of the Commission for Social Development held at UN headquarters in New York. Co-sponsored with HAI, the Session treated the following items: "Mainstreaming Older Persons' Issues: How Can NGOs Help?" from Susanne Paul, GAA, "NGO Report on an Effective Mainstreaming Model with CEDAW" from Nancy Lewis, NGO/CSW Sub-Committee on Older Women; "United Nations Human Rights Programme: How to Integrate Older Persons," from Laura Reanda, International Human Rights Education Group; "DESA and its Mainstreaming Strategy" Robert Venne, Social Affairs Officer, DESA; "UNFPA and its Mainstreaming Work" from Ann Pawliczko, Senior Technical Advisor, UNFPA.

Responding to the need to inform the global public with the 2002 MIPPA document, GAA created a new web-section in March 2005: "Aging Watch at the United Nations." The site tracks how the UN system develops, considers and implements aging work and the response from regions and member governments. GAA cooperates closely with the UN Programme on Ageing and the ECOSOC Regional Commissions to carry out this "Aging Watch" project.

At the personal request of Professor Walter Kälin, the UN Secretary-General's Representative on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons, GAA and HAI prepared a checklist throughout August designed to give a rapid overview of the situation of older people in Internally Displaced Persons camps. (www.globalaging.org/armedconflict/checklist.htm)

2006 On 13-14 February, GAA organized a "Roundtable on Older Persons in the 2004 Tsunami," that examined how relief agencies responded to the needs of older persons in tsunami-affected countries. This Side Event session was held at United Nations Headquarters in New York during the 44th Session of the Commission for Social Development. High level Secretariat staff from UNICEF (Annelies Borrel), OCHA (Mark Bowden), the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (Thelma Kay), and others participated in this Side Event. (HAI and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation co-sponsored the event with GAA.) GAA initiated a series of informal consultations with the United Nations Statistical Division staff devoted to disaggregation of data in United Nations (and country-generated) materials by sex and age. GAA attended the 2006 Statistical Commission meeting, 7-10 March, and reported on the session on the GAA website. During the year GAA developed a strong collaborative relationship with the Non-Governmental

Liaison Service, NGLS, sharing the aim of encouraging NGOs worldwide to report to the United Nations on follow-up in their countries to MIPAA.

Other activities supporting the United Nations

Website: GAA regularly posts major documents impacting older persons on its website. Some include MIPPA activity and reports from UNFPA, the Population Division, the Human Development report, etc. Many United Nations Mission delegates, Secretariat officials, and NGOs use the website as their resource on aging. Other readers include government officials, aging organizations, news media, human rights groups, and older persons. Thanks to its availability in the six UN official languages, the website attracts many readers. In 2003, it received 8 million hits; in 2004, over 9 million hits, and in 2006, 10.5 million hits from every region of the world. **Seminars**: GAA's president and interns are often asked to speak to trade union, religious and other organizations mostly in the New York City area. Each year GAA speakers address about 10 major groups on "aging at the United Nations," to contribute to public understanding of the UN and its impact on global aging. **Media Interviews**: GAA's president responds to media questions about global aging issues throughout the year, to newspapers, radio and television, and authors writing books about aging.

Internship Program: GAA recruits interns from many countries to carry out its research and website posting programs. Mostly graduate students, they also observe the UN's Member States' deliberations and Secretariat activity around aging issues and report on it for our website. During this period (2003-06), we hosted some 47 students from Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Georgia, Haiti, Jamaica, Japan, Moldova, Morocco, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United States of America, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

4. Wittenberg Center for Alternative Resources

(Special; 1995)

Part I

The Wittenberg Center for Alternative Resources acts to create forums and disseminate information between traditional indigenous people, grass-roots environmental and interfaith spiritual networks, and to facilitate modalities of interchange between traditional indigenous elders, grass-roots groups and policy makers to promote ways to achieve a sustainable world for all people. The Wittenberg Center seeks opportunities for people of all faiths, colors and traditions to come together in mutual respect to address the problems that face us at this critical time and to bridge ancient wisdom with contemporary life.

Since 2001 The Wittenberg Center has increased its focus on the aims of the Decade of a Culture of Peace and has been working more consistently with organizations and United Nations bodies and committees seeking to end religiously motivated violence.

Part II Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

(Unless noted, events were at United Nations Headquarters, New York. Please note: This is a partial list only due to space constraints of this report)

2003-2006 The Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on the United Nations International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples. During that time our representative Roberto Borrero served as Chair of the Committee and completed numerous projects and programs. In November 2003 Roberto prepared a report to The Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO) — a three year summary of work 2000-2003. (On file with CONGO), including updates on support of the Decades Program of Activities (resolution 50/157), including the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples (August 9), information on the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

2004-2006 CONGO Committee on Spirituality, Values and Global Concerns (SVGC). The Wittenberg Center was a founding member of this Committee which envisions a global culture of peace, solidarity, inclusiveness, shared responsibility, harmony, cooperation, goodwill and reverence for the sacredness of all life through active peaceful engagement. Our representatives have been participating in this Committee with presentations, research and on subcommittees to further these aims especially in light of the Decade of a Culture of Peace.

2003-2006 Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. The Wittenberg Center has been working with The Committee on the Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples and other organizations to bring awareness to this process. Over the years the Wittenberg Center has facilitated the involvement of many indigenous representatives from around the world, including preparation of materials, hosting and organizing side events.

2003-2006 47th 50th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), 3-14 March 2003; 1-12 March 2004; 28 February-11 March 2005; 27 February-10 March 2006. The Wittenberg Center has participated in the CSW for over a decade, coordinating The Earthkeepers Working Group and organizing numerous side events. During 2003-2006 The Wittenberg Center assisted in bringing to the CSW University women from Afghanistan, Sherpa women from Nepal, and numerous indigenous representatives from North and South America.

13-24 May 2003 Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, New York, United States of America

Representatives planned, facilitated and/or co-sponsored cultural events including a welcoming reception on 13 May (this event coincided with the opening of the Department of Public Information (DPI) Exhibition entitled Celebrating Indigenous Peoples), a sightseeing tour and boat ride on 16 May, a picnic for the indigenous delegates in Central Park on 17 May, and a special cultural presentation event, which featured Indigenous Peoples from New Zealand, Ecuador, and Alaska on 23 May. The 13 and 23 May events were co-sponsored with the Permanent Forum Secretariat and the DPI.

21-25 July 2003 Working Group on Indigenous Populations, Geneva, Switzerland. Representatives attended and facilitated participation of new attendees.

8 August 2003 International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples at United Nations Headquarters, New York, United States.

Representatives on steering committee

5 February 2004: Indigenous Women: Standing Strong in a Landscape of Risk.

Department of Public Information (DPI) /NGO weekly briefing Wittenberg Center representatives co-coordinated this briefing.

5 March 2004 Commission on the Status of Women (CSW).

Representatives helped coordinate two side events, one was entitled **"Indigenous Perspective on Gender Equality & the Media — A Discussion of the Creation Myth of the Whangara Peoples of New Zealand** with the **Permanent Mission of New Zealand** to the United Nations

9 March 2004 "Healing Conflict for Embodying Peace".

Representatives assisted in presenting.

10-21 May 2004 United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Third Session.

Representatives assisted in awareness, outreach and hospitality as well as participating in numerous meetings and caucuses

11 May, 2004: Opening of the DPI exhibition "In Celebration of Indigenous Peoples".

Representatives assisted in organizing this event.

19-23 July 2004 Working Group on Indigenous Populations, United Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

"Indigenous Peoples and Conflict Resolution", representatives participated in numerous meetings and caucuses and facilitated outreach

9 August 2004: Commemoration of the International Day of the World's Indigenous People at United Nations Headquarters, New York, United States.

Representatives co-coordinated this event.

29 September-2 October 2004 — "Knowledge in the Next Generation", United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Conference, Tromso, Norway.

Representative Robert Borrero panelist.

4 November 2004 — The Persistence of Slavery: Focus on Human Trafficking

Representatives participated

3 February 2005 — Report of Millennium Project: "Global Plan to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals".

Representatives attended

10 February 2005 — DPI/NGO Communications Workshop: Uniting NGO Voices Negotiations among Diverse Partners.

Representatives participated

5 March 2005 — "Indigenous Perspective on Gender Equality & the Media".

The Episcopal Church Center, New York, representatives co-facilitated

9 March 2005 — "Healing Conflict through Embodying Peace".

Church Center to the United Nations, New York, representatives assisted in preparations and hospitality

5 May 2005 — Indigenous People and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): (Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues 16-27 May).

Representatives assisted in coordination

16-27 May 2005 — Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

Representatives attended, assisted in preparation, hospitality and served on several panels.

2 June 2005 — Economic and Social Council High-level Segment on Achieving the MDGs: (June 29-July 1)

8 August 2005 Commemoration of the International Day of the World's Indigenous People at United Nations Headquarters, NY.

Representatives co-coordinated this event.

7-14 September 2005-14th Annual Celebration of the International Day of Older Persons — "Older Persons in an Intergenerational Society"

Representatives attended and prepared materials on indigenous perspectives on aging

8-10 September 2005 — "Millennium Development goals: civil Society Takes Action", 57th DPI/NGO Conference.

Representatives participated in caucuses and panels

6 October 2005 — "Season of the Sacred Feasts, Seasons of Hope".

Event held by sub-committee for the Elimination of Racism (NGO Human Rights Committee) representatives co-facilitated

27 October 2005 — "The Spirit of the United Nations: Markings for the Future", 60th anniversary of the United Nations.

Representatives participate with SVGC Committee that organized this event.

15-26 May 2006 United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Representatives developed several working groups towards facilitating the following special events and initiatives at the session including: *Welcoming Cultural Event and Networking Reception* co-sponsored with the Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, coordinator — Pamela Kraft; "Children and families in a landscape of risk: Challenges and Solutions in realizing the MDGs"

5. World Association of Children's Friends

(Special consultative status granted in 1987)

Part I. Introduction

I. AMADE action and aims:

Established in 1963 by Princess Grace, the World Association of Children's Friends (AMADE) is a non-governmental organization whose purpose is to protect, promote and defend the universal rights of children, without any distinction based on sex, race, religion, language or culture.

AMADE has been engaged in reflection on ethical and legal issues, including those relating to bioethics, sexual exploitation of children on the Internet, and the legal promotion of children's rights.

In the field, AMADE coordinates its action through its 16 national affiliates, initiating and conducting humanitarian, educational and social programmes.

II. Changes introduced in AMADE:

On 6 October 2005, the Statute of AMADE World was substantially amended in order to meet the requirements of speed, flexibility and transparency needed for the effective implementation of the Association's decisions.

Accordingly, a smaller Executive Board of eight members was set up and two new bodies were established: the Executive Committee (for day-to-day administration) and an Advisory Committee. As part of this restructuring, five national affiliates were dissolved owing to their lack of activities in the field.

Part II. Participation of AMADE in the work of the United Nations

I. Participation of AMADE in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and in major United Nations conferences and meetings:

- **Meeting of the International Bioethics Committee** (29 September-17 October 2003, Monaco),
- **AIDS Year 24 forum** (1 December 2003 at the Headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Paris, France),
- **Extraordinary session of the International Bioethics Committee on "Towards a Declaration on Universal Norms on Bioethics"** (27-29 April 2004 at UNESCO, Paris, France),
- **Fifty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly** (24 September 2004, New York),
- **Regional Consultation for the United Nations Study on Violence against Children** (5 and 7 July 2005, Ljubljana, Slovenia),
- **58th Annual DPI/NGO Conference** (7-9 September 2005, New York).

Non-United Nations conferences dealing with United Nations interests:

- ***First European colloquium on preventing and combating violence against* children, young people and women** (October 2004),
- **Summit of la Francophonie** (26-27 November 2004, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso),
- **International Conference on Agent Orange** (11 and 12 March 2005, Paris, France),
- **Meeting of International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs)** (28 April 2005 — Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France),
- **Launching of the three-year Council of Europe programme entitled Building a Europe for and with Children** (4 and 5 April 2006, Monaco).

II. AMADE cooperation with the United Nations and its specialized agencies:

- AMADE is the UNICEF representative body in Monaco.
- AMADE/UNESCO Prize: awarded, under the auspices of UNESCO, at the Monte Carlo Television Festival to a film or documentary highlighting non-violence, fraternity and children's importance in society.
- Cape Town World Cinema Festival (14-23 November 2003, South Africa). Participation by AMADE under the aegis of UNESCO.
- Appointment of H.R.H. the Princess of Hanover as UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador on 2 December 2003 at UNESCO, Paris, France. Title conferred by Mr. Koïchiro Matsuura.
- The Children's Champion Award, presented to the President of AMADE (20 May 2006, Boston).

III. AMADE initiatives in support of international development targets, especially the Millennium Development Goals defined in 2000 by the United Nations:

AMADE contributes to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in four regions of the world through its 16 national affiliates in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe.

- **Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**

AMADE objective: to ensure that children no longer die of malnutrition.

Activities carried out by AMADE: nutritional aid to 1,700 children (Burundi and Niger).

- **Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education**

AMADE objective: to ensure that children complete their primary school cycle in adequate conditions.

Activities carried out by AMADE:

Schools opened to the wind: approximately 2,800 children,

– Participation in the creation of a schools network with the Nelson Mandela Foundation (South Africa),

– Financing of training for 278 young people (Brazil),

– Providing various types of equipment: two computers and ten Braille typewriters for children (Rwanda),

– Providing school equipment for some 2,400 children (Madagascar).

• **Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women**

AMADE objective: to ensure that the rights of children are respected.

Activities carried out by AMADE:

– Children's Rights Home: 338 street children receive such protection free of charge (Philippines).

• **Goals 4 and 5. Reduce child mortality and improve maternal health**

AMADE objective: to ensure that mothers can give birth in safe conditions and that children survive their birth.

Activities carried out by AMADE:

– Child and maternal health programme focusing on combating mortality and severe morbidity of mothers and infants (Mauritania),

– The Children's Children Programme: assists 120 juvenile mothers and 152 children (Philippines),

– Purchase of two incubators and a generator (Democratic Republic of the Congo),

– Distribution of warm clothing: 2,400 children (Madagascar).

• **Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

AMADE objective: to ensure that children receive treatment.

Activities carried out by AMADE:

– Vitamin A programmes: 7 million children (Benin, Cameroon, Mali, Mauritania and Niger),

– Second Birth programme: 107 children operated on and 11 doctors trained (Laos and Viet Nam),

– Financing of the Star Smile Fund programme: operations on 25 children with cleft palates and Moebius syndrome (South Africa),

– Fight against HIV/AIDS and construction of a health centre: 314 children and 574 adults treated; preventive care of 228,485 persons (Burundi),

– Financing of a five-bed paediatric palliative-care unit: 111 children (South Africa),

– Fight against drepanocytosis: Agreement with the Niamey National Hospital; financing of a sales outlet for inexpensive pharmaceutical products (Niger),

– Participation in the construction of a reference centre for psychological treatment (Burundi),

– Symposium in Chile on innate metabolic errors.

IV. Activities in support of global principles:

"Crimes against the Child, Crimes against Humanity": in 2003 AMADE launched an international campaign with the United Nations to have the most serious crimes committed against children defined as crimes against humanity. In April 2003, AMADE organized, under UNESCO auspices, an International Round Table of Experts to discuss problems relating to the defence of children's fundamental rights. The Round Table resulted in the Monaco Declaration on Crimes against the Child, Crimes against Humanity in November 2003. This project is now also monitored by the Council of Europe.

**Comment*: The Association could have participated more effectively in the implementation of United Nations programmes if the information concerning international meetings and conferences had arrived in sufficient time for them to be included in the AMADE budget.

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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. CARE International

(General: 1991)

I. Introduction: CARE International's Aims and Purposes

CARE continued to promote approaches to overcoming poverty and supporting lasting change by strengthening capacity for self-help; providing economic opportunity; delivering relief in emergencies; influencing policy decisions at all levels and addressing discrimination in all its forms. CARE International (CI) is a confederation of twelve national members with offices in Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Thailand, and working in more than 65 countries in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Latin America. It continued to be a member of the Standing Committee for Humanitarian Response, the NGO Committee on the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) and various NGO consortia which interact with the Untied Nations at headquarters, regional and country levels.

II. Contribution to the Work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the Economic and Social Council, its subsidiary bodies, conferences, meetings

In 2005, CARE International moved its headquarters from Brussels to Geneva, and maintained full-time representation in both New York and Brussels. These offices held regular meetings with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCR), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations World Food Program (UNWFP), (UNICEF), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), provided consultation on the Economic and Social Council's annual humanitarian segment, issues taken up by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), and issues of concern to the donor governments in the Humanitarian Liaison Working Group. In addition, CARE International sent representatives to observe and take part in United Nations meetings and conferences during the reporting period, including:

1. **OCHA/Interaction monthly humanitarian meetings in New York**, 2003 – 2006.

2. **United Nations General Assembly 2006 High Level Meeting on AIDS**, May 31 – June 2, 2006, New York. CI delegation from Africa, Europe and the United States of America launched a report analyzing the role of civil society in reviewing progress from the 2001 United Nations Special Session in the May 31 event entitled, "*Code of Good Practice for NGOs Responding to HIV/AIDS*"; on May 31, 2006 Millicent Obaso, CARE's HIV/AIDS advisor for East and Central Africa, was selected to deliver a statement in the General Assembly plenary; worked with NGOs and government partners to include text appearing in Article 28 of the final Declaration ensuring access to nutritious food is a recognize component of prevention, positive living with HIV and adherence to anti-retroviral treatment.

3. **49th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women**, February 28 – March 11, 2005, New York. CARE International delegation hosted an international panel discussion chaired by the Norwegian Ambassador for Human Rights on gender-based violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations Bodies and/or Specialized Agencies in the Field and/or at Headquarters

CARE implemented numerous emergency relief and development projects in cooperation and contractual relationships with many specialized agencies of the United Nations, including UNHCR, UNWFP, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF. For example:

- Emergency Food Assistance and Agricultural Training programs in cooperation with UNWFP in countries such as Niger, Malawi, and Indonesia, to name a few.

- Family Planning Assistance and Education programs with UNFPA in countries such as Viet Nam, Cambodia and Mozambique, to name a few.

- Programming in Post-conflict Rehabilitation, Village Banking and Credit, and Child Social Services with UNDP in countries such as Bangladesh, Haiti and the United Republic of Tanzania, to name a few.

- Programs in Refugee Camp management, Logistics, Food and Fuel Distribution, Sanitation, Mother/Child and Reproductive Health, Returnee Assistance and Resettlement with UNHCR and UNOCHA in Albania and Kenya and with the World Health Organization in Bangladesh.

- Partner with UNICEF in the Better Care Network to provide support to families affected by HIV/AIDS, ensuring appropriate placements for children, encouraging guardianship and adoption arrangements, and providing support and monitoring for foster families.

iii) Initiatives undertaken in support of the internationally agreed development standards, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Education for All (EFA) CARE International continued to emphasize programming to promote the progress toward the MDGs in all regions where it works. The following are a *sample* of actions taken around the world in dozens of countries:

Goal 1, Target 2. Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

In 2005, CARE projects helped meet the urgent nutrition needs of more than 48 million poor people in countries such as Haiti, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Sri Lanka, Cambodia and Yemen.

Goal 2, Target 3. Ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

In 2004, CARE programs worldwide provided nearly nine million students, primarily girls, with access to schools and better quality education through teacher training and increased community involvement in countries such as Niger, Honduras and El Salvador.

Goal 4, Target 5. Reduce by two-thirds…the under-five mortality rate

In 2002, more than 1.5 million infants were immunized for measles before their first birthday, and the health of nearly 2 million children was strengthened with nutritional supplements (vitamin A and iron folate) through CARE projects in countries such as Sierra Leone, Ethiopia, Nepal and Yemen.

Goal 5. Improve maternal health

In 2005, CARE helped nearly 31 million mothers and children gain better access to quality health services in countries such as Guatemala, Nepal and Ethiopia.

Goal 6, Target 7. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

In 2004, through Care and our partners, more than seven million people received information to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS in countries such as Uganda, Mali and Haiti; assistance was provided to orphans in Rwanda and food security and nutrition programming helped people affected by HIV/AIDS in Malawi and Zambia.

Goal 7, Target 9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources

In 2005, CARE's programs helped train more than 21 million people in activities relating to agriculture and natural resource management in countries such as Burundi, Bolivia and Tajikistan. These programs continued beyond the reporting period.

Target 10. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

In 2003 CARE made it possible for 1.1 million people to gain access to sufficient and safe water supplies in countries such as Togo, Jordan, and Bolivia.

III. Activities in Support of Global Principles

1. International AIDS Conference (August 13-18, 2006, Toronto, Canada) where delegates from more than 65 CARE Member and country offices took part in more than 30 events.

2. CARE Australia's World Hunger Campaign (WHC) built upon World Food Day (2005) to fight hunger and malnutrition in the developing world, in a partnership with the UNWFP and Brumby's Bakeries to educate some 240,000 students about these issues.

3. March 28, 2005, CI's Secretary General met with Kofi Annan to discuss the humanitarian crisis in Darfur.

4. June 22, 2004, CI's Secretary General delivered a statement to United Nations Security Council on Peacebuilding at the invitation of the Philippines government (Council President for June).

5. CI Secretary General met with senior officials in United Nations agencies and Missions to discuss humanitarian issues in Africa and Asia: October 2003, June, October 2004, March, October 2005, April 2006.

6. July 2006, CI launched its "Poverty-Climate Change Initiative" through which it sought to address climate change's impact on the poor in its worldwide programming of its realities.

7. International Shelter Conference, November 16-17, 2006, CARE International partnered with the massive United Nations tsunami relief effort in providing water, sanitation, shelter and other assistance to hundreds of thousands of shattered communities in Sri Lanka, Somalia and India to name a few.

2. International Council on Human Rights Policy

(Special: 2003)

PART I. Introduction: Aims and purpose of the organisation

The International Council on Human Rights Policy (ICHRP) was created in 1998 to conduct practical research into dilemmas and problems faced by organisations that work in the field of human rights.

PART II Contribution of the organisation to the work of the United Nations:

i) Participation in work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and or major conferences and other United Nations Meetings

1) Corruption: United Nations Conference on Corruption convened by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Government of Poland, 8-9 November 2006, Warsaw (Poland): the Executive Director was Rapporteur of the Conference. ICHRP is conducting a research project on corruption and human rights.

2) Human Rights Council: from 7 April 2005 to 4 July 2005 ICHRP published five papers on reform of the United Nations Human Rights Commission (Flowerhill Papers) in consultation with United Nations Special Rapporteurs, United Nations experts and staff of the OHCHR. It participated at

the Opening Session of the Human Rights Council, 19-30 June 2006, Geneva (Switzerland), and in three official meetings (2 May and 7 June 2005, 28 August 2006) convened by the Swiss Government in Lausanne (Switzerland) to discuss creation of the Human Rights Council.

3) National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs): in 2005, ICHRP co-published the report *Assessing the Effectiveness of the National Human Rights Institutions* with the OHCHR, for which the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights wrote the preface. ICHRP participated in a roundtable on the role of NHRIs in conflict and post-conflict situations, organised by the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission and the OHCHR in Belfast (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) on 22-23 June 2006. ICHRP participated in a seminar on NHRIs, organised by OHCHR, to discuss the Paris Principles at the Palais Wilson, Geneva (Switzerland), on 10-11 December 2003.

4) Human Rights and Peace Agreements: An ICHRP report *Negotiating Justice? Human Rights and Peace Agreements*, was launched in Bern (Switzerland), 5 April 2006, at a meeting sponsored by the Swiss and Norwegian Governments, for which the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights acted as Rapporteur. The report examined peace negotiations, including several United Nations peace missions, in Cambodia, El Salvador, Mozambique, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Guatemala, Northern Ireland, Sierra Leone and Burundi.

5) Business and Human Rights: ICHRP's participated in a OHCHR consultation on the Draft Norms on the Responsibilities of Transnational Corporations and Other Business Enterprises with Regard to Human Rights, Palais des Nations, Geneva (Switzerland), 22 October 2004.

6) Racial Discrimination: ICHRP Research Director presented the Council's work at a Workshop on racism organised by OHCHR and UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) in Paris (France), 19-20 February 2003. He presented the paper *Media and the problem of racism* (E/CN.4/2003/WG.20/Misc.5) at the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, Third Session, Palais des Nations, Geneva (Switzerland), 6 October 2003.

7) Human Rights Defenders: the Executive Director acted as Rapporteur for the Second and Third Platforms on Human Rights Defenders organised by the NGO (Non-Governmental Organisation) Frontline, on 10-13 September 2003 and 13-15 October 2005, in Dublin (Ireland), and at two meetings of European human rights NGOs convened by the Irish Presidency of the European Union (EU) in Dublin (Ireland) on 12 May 2004, and the Netherlands Presidency of the EU in the Hague (Netherlands) on 9-10 December 2004.

8) Presentations to OHCHR, Geneva (Switzerland): ICHRP presented the findings of its report *Crime, Public Order and Human Rights* to staff of OHCHR on 2 April 2003; and the findings of its report *Enhancing Access to Human Rights* to staff of OHCHR on 28 September 2004.

9) 9 October 2003, Geneva (Switzerland): ICHRP staff helped the Secretary and two Commissioners of the Panel of Eminent Persons on United Nations-Civil Society Relations (Cardoso Panel) to meet with NGOs in Geneva at the International Service for Human Rights.

10) United Nations' Social Forum: the Executive Director spoke on "New tools of accountability" at the Palais des Nations, Geneva (Switzerland) on 22 July 2005.

ii) Co-operation with United Nations bodies/specialised agencies in the field or Headquarters

1) Migration: ICHRP staff and Board members gave expert advice to the Global Commission on International Migration in 2005. ICHRP is conducting research into the status of migrants under United Nations treaties and the Treaty on International Crime and its two protocols on Smuggling and Trafficking. Council researchers interviewed staff of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Vienna (Austria) and did research in Malaysia, Mexico, the United Kingdom, Italy and Albania in 2005.

2) National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs): ICHRP participated at the VII International Roundtable for Ombuds Institutions in Eastern Europe and the CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States), organised by UNDP Bratislava Regional Centre, in Karlovy Vary (Czech Republic) on 18-22 November 2005, and at the XV Session of the International Co-ordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Seoul (Republic of Korea) on 14 September 2004.

3) Health: ICHRP's Executive Director prepared a paper, *Issues that arise between governments when developing a multilateral response to a potential outbreak of pandemic influenza and the ethical standards for WHO*, for the World Health Organisation (WHO) (December 2005-June 2006 – September 2006) and attended a Conference convened by WHO in 14 September 2006 in Geneva (Switzerland) to discuss the pandemic.

4) Human Rights Standard Setting: Launch of the report *Human Rights Standards: Learning from Experience*, in Geneva (Switzerland), 26 September 2006, written in co-operation with the International Commission of Jurists and the International Service for Human Rights. The report examines the history of human rights standard-setting in different United Nations forums. ICHRP organised trainings on Human Rights Standards Setting in Lisbon (Portugal) on 12 October 2006 and in Montevideo (Uruguay) on 27 November 2006 and two expert meetings in Geneva (Switzerland) to discuss the issue, on 13-14 February 2005 and on 10 October 2006 respectively. On 30-31 May 2006, in Mexico City (Mexico), ICHRP's Research Director was an expert adviser at a meeting convened by the Government of Mexico to discuss elaboration of an Optional Protocol on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

5) Poverty and Human Rights: ICHRP staff participated at a Workshop on Poverty and Human Rights in Santiago (Chile) on 2 August 2006. ICHRP presented papers on poverty, development and human rights at a UNESCO conference on poverty and human rights in Paris (France), on 18-19 October 2004, and at other events. ICHRP is conducting research on poverty and human rights, based on field research in Ghana, Thailand, Bangladesh, Bolivia, and Chile.

6) Decentralisation and Human Rights: in 2005 ICHRP published reports on decentralisation and human rights, *Local Government and Human Rights: Doing Good Service*, whose Russian summary UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) financed and helped to distribute. ICHRP presented at a UNDP workshop on decentralisation in Damascus (Syrian Arab Republic) in December 2004.

7) 40th Anniversary Conference of United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) in Geneva (Switzerland), 20-21 April 2004: ICHRP participated.

8) NGO consultation concerning UNESCO's Human Rights programme, on 22-23 May 2003, in Paris (France): ICHRP participated.

9) World Summit on the Information Society: ICHRP presented its report *Journalism, Media and the challenge of human rights reporting* at side meeting, Geneva (Switzerland), 12 December 2003.

11) Human Rights Seminar in Geneva: between 2000 and 2005, ICHRP ran a human rights seminar, "Wilson's Cat", with the blessing of the OHCHR in the Palais Wilson, Geneva (Switzerland). Speakers included: Rodolfo Stavenhagen, United Nations Special Rapporteur on Indigenous People (9 April 2003), on his mandate; Bertrand Ramcharan, Acting High Commissioner for Human Rights, on challenges to international protection of human rights (26 June 2003); Mary Robinson, former United Nations High Commissioner of Human Rights (26 November 2003) on globalisation; Theo van Boven, United Nations Special Rapporteur on Torture (7 April 2004), on his mandate; Hina Jilani (23 June 2004), Special Representative on Human Rights Defenders, on her mandate; and Juan Mendez (28 February 2005), UN Special Representative on Genocide, on his mandate.

12) UNICEF: ICHRP's Research Director participated at a UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) meeting on a rights-based approach to education, in Panama City (Panama), on the 31 October and 1 November 2005.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organisation in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which now form the basis of the global agenda for the 21st century

1) ICHRP's Executive Director acted as a facilitator for an e-mail discussion convened by UNDP on MDGs and human rights during the first half of 2006. He prepared the first draft of a briefing pamphlet on the MDGs and human rights for UNDP's Governance Centre, Oslo (Norway), and attended a meeting convened by the Governance Centre to discuss MDGs and human rights in September 2006.

2) Overseas Development Institute's public seminar, 10 January 2005, London (United Kingdom): the Executive Director presented a paper on human rights and the MDGs.

3. Oasis Open City Foundation

(Special: 2003)

PART I. Introduction

The Open City is the place of reconciliation of the cultural values of the civil society: environment, social cohesion, economic growth, and access to services to everybody – a harmonic whole for the full integration of the human beings. Our mission is to develop projects, activities and programs to improve the quality of life and to allow the harmonic integration of human beings with nature, economic growth, and environment.

On August 19, 2004, The Open City International Foundation, Inc., (OCIF) was incorporated and FOCA became a member. Now, Oasis Open City Foundation belongs to a net of organizations around the world. This net of Open City organizations has many goals and takes action to organize and mobilize people and local resources towards inward development by:

- leveraging citizens' decision-making power through association and collective action in order to change depressed socioeconomic conditions;

- combating poverty, stimulating employment and equality of opportunities;

- responding to the growing request for more quality health and safety, personal development and leisure within municipalities; developing full faith and knowledge about civic values and civic competence as a source of social capital;

- influencing decisions and affecting individual, collective life and local governance towards sustainable development;

- empowering and mobilizing people towards a common aspiration of a sustainable future that cultivates peace, solidarity and understanding to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

FOCA's headquarter is in Curitiba, but our projects are carried out mainly in the Brazilian states of Tocantins, Amapá, Amazonas, Rondônia and Alagoas. We also co-participated in projects in Africa (Angola and Mozambique) and Italy (Sicily Region), besides forums in Portugal.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

ECOSOC – Economic and Social Council – United Nations:

Geneva (Switzerland) – June 30, 2003 – July 25, 2003

- Participated in the High Level Segment and NGOs Forum, presenting a statement about our educational project, adopted by 20 schools in the south of Brazil.

Brasilia (Brazil) – November 3, 2003 – November 6, 2003

- Organized and promoted the International Forum "New paths for Connecting Municipalities to Development", held in Brasilia (Brazil). The outcome of the Forum, the Brasilia Declaration, was endorsed by Economic and Social Council and its recommendations are being followed in several international and national actions.

New York (USA) – June 28, 2004 – July 23, 2004

- Participated in the High Level Segment with oral and written statement presenting the program for the Sintra Forum about sustainability and municipalities, asking for suggestions from the members.

Sintra (Portugal) – January 25, 2005 – January 26, 2005

- With Open City International Foundation Inc. and Portuguese Open City Association NGO, promotion of the event: "Agenda 21- Sustainability and Municipalities" held in Sintra, Portugal. Its results, "Sintra Letter," were endorsed by Economic and Social Council.

New York (USA) – June 29, 2005 – July 27, 2005

- Participated in the High Level Segment with oral and written statement, presenting the results achieved with the Sintra Letter, adopted by 35 Portuguese municipalities and that is being used as a refer point for environmental friendly development in other municipalities we are working.

Lisbon (Portugal) – October 16, 2006

- Participated in the event promoted by Open City International Foundation, Inc. and Portuguese Open City Association in Lisbon, Portugal "Partnerships for Results" in conjunction with United Nations International Fund for Partnerships (United Nations Democracy Fund and the NGO Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs). In this event was presented LUSONET, a network of Portuguese speaking countries NGO which FOCA is one of the founders.

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) – Brasilia (Brazil) – November 3, 2003 – November 6, 2003

- Participated in two of our Forum respectively, "New Paths for Connecting Municipalities with Economic Growth" and "Partnerships for Results."

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

October 7, 2003 – December 20, 2003

- Studies to identify factors of failure and success in Community and regional social and economic issues in the Amazonian Region. These studies showed the need of an event where proposals were presented regarding new economic alternatives for the region.

July 13, 2004 – December 11, 2004

- Cooperated together with Open City International Foundation, Inc. support, co-organized and co-promoted the first International Permanent Forum on "Planning Industrial Economic Alternatives for the Legal Amazon" in the Tocantins State (Brazil). An event to discuss pre-selected economic proposals with the following components: social inclusion through employment and entrepreneurship, environmental preservation, and that could be considered a regional economic alternative. Oasis Open City Foundation is the local implementation arm and Open City International Inc. is the financing and international coordinator.

- With a wide public and private partnership under the leadership of Open City International Foundation, Inc. developed a pilot of fish production fluctuant platforms managed by cooperatives of traditional local fishermen (Amazon Project). About 150 communities from three Brazilian States (Tocantins, Amapá and Rondônia) and a Bolivian Community participating from 2004 to 2007.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

- Capacitated communities in the State of Alagoas and the State of Paraná in Handcraft: design and specific orientation to produce handcraft with market appeal, all within the Open City International Project "Art Handy." - March 7,2006 – June 24, 2006.

- Developed a book on environmental education based on the Area of Preservation of Guaraqueçaba in the South of Brazil, Paraná State. April 19, 2005 – September 10, 2005.

- Donated approximately 10,000 "Ueré in Guaraqueçaba" books to schools in six Brazilian States (Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Tocantins, Amapá, Rondônia and Alagoas) complying with completion of primary education activity on MDG #2 of achieving universal primary education. May 23, 2006 – July 15, 2006.

- Set up four libraries with the project, "The flying-book library," within communities of four Brazilian States (Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Amapá and Alagoas), which benefit about 45,000 people.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

With our *Amazon Project*, the local community citizens will receive not only education and training, but by participation in the project will guarantee food safety and a minimum-wage to the family, that will eradicate poverty and hunger in areas where the project is being provided. The project aims to affect 1,500 families in Brazilian Legal Amazonia. As result, we hope to lower the proportion of people living on less than $1.00 a day in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) (8.9% as stated in the last United Nations report); and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, 12% in LAC. With the ArtHandy project, 300 families are being included.

Goal 2 – Achieve universal primary education

To ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling, we donated approximately 10,000 "Ueré in Guaraqueçaba" books to schools in six Brazilian States (Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Tocantins, Amapá, Rondônia and Alagoas), complying with the completion of primary education activity. Four libraries were set up on the states of Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Amapá and Alagoas, which benefit about 45,000 people. In LAC, 5% of children are not enrolled in primary education. The next quadrennial season, with the support of Open City International Foundation already in course and the new materials developed in network, FOCA will accomplish and implement a wider range of actions.

Goal 3 – Promote gender equality and empower women

With the Amazon Project and ArtHandy Project, we aim to reduce gender disparity by training women in entrepreneurship issues and engage women politically in their communities.

Goal 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability

In all our projects, there are concerns about environmental sustainability. FOCA integrates the principles of sustainable development into country policies, and our projects attempt to reverse the loss of environmental resources. The LabPark project that was studied and developed in this last years and will be implemented in subsequent years will assure the environmental preservation and sustainability in one of the most endangered extinction risk ecosystems, the Atlantic Rainforest. The Amazonian project preserves the Amazonian fish from extinction by creating an economic regional alternative and turning into an interesting investment rather than devastating productions as soy and cattle.

Goal 8 – Develop a global partnership for development

Oasis Open City is part of LUSONET and leads it in Brazil. Lusonet is a network that was the outcome from the first forum held in Lisbon, "Partnerships for Results"; aims to promote durable and sustainable development through projects and technical cooperation, create sustainable growth, long-term employment, and social cohesion on behalf of residents living in marginalized areas of CPLP (Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries) through cooperation with other organizations (public or not) in America, Africa, Asia, Europe and Oceania.

4. Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities

(General: 1995)

2003 – 2006 Quadrennial Report on Activities related to the Work of the United Nations Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities (OICC) Objectives:

1- Preserve the identity and heritage of Islamic capitals and cities.

2- Achieve and enhance sustainable development in capitals and cities of member states.

3- Establish and develop comprehensive urban norms, systems, and plans that would serve the growth and prosperity of Islamic capitals and cities for the promotion of their cultural, environmental, urban, economic and social conditions.

4- Promote the level of services and municipal utilities in Islamic capitals and cities.

5- Enhance and promote capacity building programs for Islamic capitals and cities.

6- Facilitate cordiality, brotherhood, and friendship among Islamic capitals and cities, and support and coordinate the scope of cooperation.

Events organized by OICC:

- OICC held its 8th International Symposium entitled, "Sustainable Urban Management Strategies in the Islamic City," in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 25 to 27 April 2004. The Symposium was held in collaboration with United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) and the Dubai Municipality.

Events in which OICC participated:

- OICC's Representative attended the 41st Session of the Commission for Social Development, under the title, "National and International Cooperation for Social Development," which was held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, during the period from 11 to 21 February 2003.

- OICC's Representative attended the 56th Annual DPI/NGO Conference on Human Security and Dignity: Fulfilling the Promise of the United Nations held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, during the period from 8 to 10 September 2003.

- OICC's Representative attended the 10th Session of the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which was held in Geneva, Switzerland during the period from 1 to 5 December 2003.

- OICC's Representative attended the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO), which was held in Geneva, Switzerland during the period from 4 to 6 December 2003.

- OICC's Representative attended the 57th Annual DPI/NGO Conference on Millennium Development Goals: Civil Society Takes Action, held at the United Nation Headquarters in New York, during the period from 8 to 10 September 2004.

- OICC's Representative participated by delivering a paper entitled "Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Architectural and Urban Heritage of OICC member Islamic Cities that are located on Mediterranean Sea " in the 5th International Seminar on "Management of the Shared Mediterranean Heritage", which was organized by United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization World Heritage Centre in cooperation with Bibliotheca Alexandrina in the city of Alexandria, Egypt, during the period from 29 to 31 March 2005.

- OICC's Representative attended the 13th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, which was held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, during the period from 11 to 22 April 2005.

- OICC's Representative attended the 58th Annual DPI/NGO Conference entitled "Our Challenge: Voices for Peace, Partnership and Renewal," which was held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, during the period from 7 to 9 September 2005.

- OICC's Representative attended the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, which was held in Tunis, Tunisia, during the period from 16 to 18 November 2005.

- OICC's Representative attended the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Observatory: "Measuring the Information Society", which was organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), World Bank and other bodies in parallel to the World Summit on the Information Society in Tunis on 15 November 2005.

- OICC's Representative attended the Roundtable on "Knowledge for Development", which was organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization in parallel to the World Summit on the Information Society in Tunis on 17 November 2005.

- OICC's Representative attended the Arab High-level Meeting on "Sustainable Arab Cities, Secure Tenure and Good Urban Governance", which was organized by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia in Cairo, Egypt, during the period from 15 to 18 December 2005.

- OICC participated in many other events organized by several regional and international organizations other than the United Nations throughout the period 2003-2006 on issues related to the United Nations agenda and goals.

- OICC published in its biannual magazine the following articles and materials that are in relation to the work of the United Nations and its various agencies:

  - The full text of Johannesburg Declaration which was issued by the United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa – 26 August to 4 September 2002 (Issue No. 34, April 2003).

  - An article entitled "In Cooperation with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): The Municipality of Al-Madinah Al-Munawarah Establishes the First Urban Observatory" (Issue No. 35, March 2004).

  - An article on "Dubai International Award for Best Practices to improve the Living Environment" (Issue No. 35, March 2004).

  - An article entitled "The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) Establishes a Special Human Settlements Programme for the Palestinian People" (Issue No. 36, December 2004).

  - The full text of "The United Nations Millennium Declaration" (Issue No. 35, March 2004).

  - The full text of the Local Government's Declaration on Renewable Energies, Bonn, Germany, 1- 4 June 2004 (Issue No. 36 December 2004).

  - Material on the, "World Habitat Day 2004" under the title "Cities – Engines of Rural Development". OICC requested its members to celebrate this occasion (Issue No. 36, December 2004).

  - Material on the, "The 57th Annual DPI/NGO Conference under the title "Millennium Development Goals: Civil Society Takes Action", which was held at the UN Headquarters in New York, during the period 8-10 September 2004 (Issue No. 37, July 2005).

  - Information and materials concerning the, "World Summit on the Information Society", including the full text of Tunis Agenda for the Information Society and the full text of Tunis Commitment (Issue No. 38, March 2006).

- Material on the, "58th Annual DPI/NGO Conference" under the title "Voices for Peace, Partnerships and Renewal", which was held at the UN Headquarters in New York, during the period from 7 to 9 September 2005 (Issue No. 38, March 2006).

- The full text of "World Mayors and Municipal Leaders Declaration on Climate Change" which was presented at the occasion of the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 11 and COP/ MOP1) 7 December, 2005, Montreal, Canada (Issue No. 38, March 2006).

- Material on the Arab High Level Meeting on "Sustainable Arab Cities, Secure Tenure and Good Urban Governance", which was organized by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) in Cairo, Egypt, during the period 15-18 December 2005 (Issue No. 38, March 2006).

5. World Economic Forum

(General: 1995)

Founded in 1971, the World Economic Forum acts in the spirit of entrepreneurship in the global public interest to further economic growth and social progress. The Foundation, whose Members are the 1,000 foremost global companies in the world today, is "committed to improving the state of the world". It brings together leaders of business, politics, academia and other institutions of society to engage in processes of developing and sharing ideas, opinions and knowledge on the key issues of the global agenda. The Forum's basic conviction is that the challenges of a globalized world cannot be solved by governments or by business alone. What is needed is a global partnership of leaders from governments, business, academia, labour and the other institutions of civil society committed to improving the world.

The Forum's meetings, particularly the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting in Davos, have provided a unique platform for dialogue between leaders of United Nations organizations and business. A clear indication of the importance that the Forum attaches to the United Nations system came with Secretary-General Kofi Annan's choice of the Annual Meeting to launch the United Nations Global Compact, a set of principles that various actors agree to abide by in order to demonstrate their commitment to global citizenship.

By reaching out to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and by engaging in a constructive dialogue, the World Economic Forum aims to integrate civil society in discussions on setting the global agenda for the future. For many years, the Forum has not only acted as a bridge-builder between the private and the public sectors, but also as an integrator of civil society into this process.

As part of its efforts to further economic growth and social progress, the Forum has undertaken a number of formal and informal initiatives related to the United Nations system. Furthermore, the Forum has developed a number of long-term initiatives to facilitate the dialogue between international organizations, NGOs and the business community.

Various heads of United Nations programmes and agencies have participated in the Annual Meeting as well as Regional Summits for many years. The Forum's meetings do not only give them the opportunity to voice their ideas and ambitions in front of the top global corporate leaders and numerous political figures, but the events also give United Nations' officials the possibility to actively engage in working with their counterparts from the private sector and civil society.

During this period, key initiatives were developed that produced a number of concrete outcomes. The World Economic Forum learned to build on its strength as a convenor to allow the creation of public-private partnerships of varying scope.

Diseases such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS), tuberculosis (TB) and malaria kill millions of people every year and damage the economic and social prospects of countries across the developing world. The private sector is a key player in the fight against diseases. Companies can bring significant resources of skills, implementation and access to at-risk populations which complement the activities of the public sector and civil society. The Global Health Initiative is a collaboration between the World Economic Forum's Member companies, such key United Nations agencies as the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), and the World Health Organization's (WHO) Stop Tuberculosis and Roll Back Malaria programmes. The initiative coordinates private sector interaction with the Board of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, working to increase private sector engagement in these public-private partnerships. It seeks to develop tools for businesses to promote good policy and practices within workforces and communities, and foster partnerships to develop policies and programmes.

Ensuring water resources are managed effectively is another key global challenge. In 2003, in association with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Economic Forum launched the Water Initiative to improve the quality and quantity of water for both businesses and communities.

2003 The achievements of the World Economic Forum's initiatives included working with the World Bank and UNAIDS to bring businesses together from 15 countries with high rates of HIV, in Zambia, to share corporate best practice in tackling AIDS; and publishing workplace guidelines on dealing with tuberculosis in partnership with the WHO and International Labour Organization (ILO). These guidelines seek to help companies tackle the disease and are available online at

The World Economic Forum launched a Global Governance Initiative at the Annual Meeting, from 21-25 January 2003, in New York-NY, to monitor progress towards the ambitious economic, social and environmental goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration. The initiative involves seven international groups of experts, each dedicated to evaluating the effort and cooperation among the key players seeking to achieve these goals. Targets set out in the declaration range from halving the number of people living in poverty by 2015, to finding ways to eliminate war and the dangers posed by the dissemination of weapons of mass destruction.

2004 A report from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Micronutrient Initiative, *Vitamin and Mineral Deficiency,* was presented at the Annual Meeting 2004, in 20 January - Davos, Switzerland. It concluded that a lack of basic vitamins and minerals was damaging the health of one-third of the world's population and holding back the economic development of most countries in the southern hemisphere. The report found that this lack impaired intellectual development, compromised immune systems, provoked birth defects and consigned 2 billion people to lives below their physical and mental potential. The Annual Meeting provided a valuable opportunity to identify and address the broad spectrum of challenges to global security, prosperity and peace. At this Meeting, United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan urged business leaders to support the Millennium Goals and warned against a slide back into brute competition and "the laws of the jungle".

The initiative continued to work with Forum Member companies and bodies such as the World Health Organization, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the International Labour Organization, and the World Bank in southern Africa, India and South-East Asia. It launched the *India Business Alliance to Stop TB*, which will serve as a model for similar initiatives in other regions. It also published the first *report on the global business response to HIV/AIDS*, suggesting that companies are not yet playing a significant role in tackling the pandemic.

2005 The contribution Forum Members make to global citizenship was clearly evident following the tsunami that struck South-East Asia in December 2004. On request of the United Nations Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC), the Forum's Disaster Resource Network (DRN) played an important role in the international relief effort. Launched four years ago, the DRN draws together an alliance of business partners to coordinate humanitarian relief efforts on four continents. Its post-tsunami relief and recovery activity proved an inspiring example of the public-private collaborative model in action. Based at Sri Lanka's Bandaranaike International Airport, the DRN's Airport Emergency Team handled over 7,400 tons of relief supplies in 24 days. In total, it contributed an estimated US$ 1.7 million in volunteer labour and services to emergency relief efforts in the afflicted region.

The World Economic Forum has always recognized the importance of engaging civil society, encouraging its representatives to articulate their views at all its events. During 2004/2005, the Forum continued to foster strong relationships with an expanding cross-section of unions and non-governmental organizations. These relationships proved invaluable to progressing such programmes as the Global Health Initiative and the Partnership Against Corruption Initiative, the latter benefiting, for example, from the involvement of Transparency International. Other NGOs that made a significant contribution to the Forum's work during the year included Amnesty International and the Save the Children International Alliance, Oxfam and the WWF. In total, 55 NGOs participated in that year's Annual Meeting, from 26-30, January 2005 - Davos, Switzerland, where organizations from Swiss civil society were instrumental to the success of the Open Forum.

2006 Disaster Resource Network-India provided technical assistance on the construction of 400 shelters in the Poonch District of Jammu and Kashmir. The Global Health Initiative built momentum during another strong year by further engaging businesses in public-private partnerships to fight HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria, and helping promote important new projects. The launch of a new programme – HIV/AIDS: Going Beyond Big Business – explores how companies, such as Forum

Industry Partners Eskom, Unilever and Volkswagen, can work with governments, NGOs and international organizations to help their small and medium-sized suppliers establish HIV/AIDS workplace programmes. The programme has the potential to reach one million employees in small and medium-sized enterprises.

Education for the next generation of the world's growing population is an urgent priority for us all. The World Economic Forum's Global Education Initiative (GEI) aims to utilize the strengths of the private sector, along with government and civil society, to support education reform. Through a sustainable and collaborative approach, new technologies, especially in information communication technology (ICT), have modernized educational systems, skills development and quality learning. The Jordan Education Initiative, the Forum's first public-private partnership launched in 2003, has helped 82,000 students and trained over 3,500 teachers in the public education system. In Jordan, 100 discovery schools are now fully networked and connected, with access to computer labs. The Forum has applied learnings from Jordan to other new education initiatives. The Rajasthan Education Initiative, for instance, is employing innovative and locally appropriate public-private partnership models to improve educational outcomes, while the Egyptian government, through the Egyptian Education Initiative, is targeting more than 2.5 millions students and 250,000 teachers. The World Economic Forum is now working with its GEI partners to develop a set of activities to impact and catalyse public-private partnerships in education on a global level, partnering with key educational institutions such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

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Note by the Secretary-General

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1. International Network of Liberal Women

(Special; 2003)

PART I. Introduction

The aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action

International Network of Liberal Women (INLW) aims to promote the ideas of liberal democracy world wide, focusing on both national and international levels. We see the equal representation of women in all decision-making processes as essential to this development. We therefore encourage and help all our members to participate actively in all the decision-making processes in their home countries.

We further aim to attack all gender discriminatory practices which impede women participating as full citizens in whatever form they appear, whether physical, civic, economic or legal. We strongly support the aims of the United Nations and Economic and Social Council, and work to promote national adoption and implementation of the United Nations conventions designed to protect and to advance women's status world-wide.

Any change that may have had a significant impact on the organization vision.

b) While the Organization's aims and purposes remained the same, and amendment approved by the General Assembly on 11 November 2006, establishing five delegations in Asia, Africa, South America and Europe, extended the geographical coverage of our activities and facilitated cooperation with NGOs with similar objectives in these regions.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

2003: Representatives attended the following meetings: 56 th Annual Department of Public Information Non Governmental Organizations Conference (DPI/NGO) "Human Security and Dignity: Fulfilling the promise of the United Nations", (New York, United States of America 8-10 September 2003), Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) (New York, United States of America, 30 June-25 July 2003); 59 th Session of the Human Rights Commission (Geneva, Switzerland 17 March-26 April).

2004: Representatives attended the following meetings: 48th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the 21 century" (New York, United States of America ,15 March-27 April), 60 th Session of the Commission on Human Rights Commission (Geneva, Switzerland, 15 March-27 April 2004), Regional Preparatory Meeting for the 10-year Review of Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, (Geneva, Switzerland, 14-15 December 2004).

2005: Representatives attended 49th Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) "Review and appraisal of the Beijing Declaration and platform for Action and the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly" (New York, United States of America, 28 February-11 March 2005) and our organisation submitted an oral statement entitled "Women's participation in Peace building" and a written statement entitled "Necessary Institutional mechanisms and reforms for the effective implementation of women's advancement". 61st Session of the Commission on Human Rights (Geneva, Switzerland, April 2005)".

2006: Representatives attended 50th Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the 21 century" (New York, United States of America, 27 February-10 March 2006) and our organisation submitted an oral statement entitled "Peace and women, indispensable factors in the development "and a written statement entitled "Implementation of strategic objectives and action in critical areas of concern and further actions and initiatives: equal participation of women and men in decision-making processes at all levels". Representatives attended the 59th Annual Department of Public Information Non Governmental Organizations Conference (DPI/NGO) Unfinished Business: "Effective Partnerships for Human Security and Sustainable Development" (New York, United States of America 6-8 September 2006). Our organization attended 62nd Session of the Commission on Human Rights (Geneva, Switzerland, 27 March 2006).

iii). Millennium Development Goals:

The organization contributed Millennium Development Goals in the following geographical regions:

Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women. Participation in a skill workshop for women's empowerment, (Johannesburg, South Africa the 12-14 December 2003). Organization of Local conferences and round tables: Round tables "Women and leadership", (Barcelona, Spain, 23 January 2004). Women's participation implementing gender equality and women's empowerment, (Barcelona, Spain, 19 April 2006).

Biannual Liberty Prize in Barcelona, Spain.

Assistance to Peace building Conference, San Sebastian, Spain 23 and 24 October 2006).

Declaration presented in INLW Meeting "Trafficking in Human Beings", (Cancun, Mexico, 29-30 April 2007).

Declaration presented in INLW Meeting "Women's participation in economy declaration for sustainable development", (Marrakech, Morocco, 11 November 2006).

Declaration presented in INLW Meeting" Women's, Population, changing demographics and migration" (Philippines, 21 June 2006).

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Declaration presented in INLW Meeting "The fight against poverty: beyond the consensus of Washington" (Costa Rica, 6 November 2004).

Activities in Support of Global Principles. "World Women's Day was participated each 8 March during the years 2003-2006 by the organization.

2. International Women's Health Coalition

(Special; 1995)

I. Introduction

The International Women's Health Coalition (IWHC) works to generate health and population policies, programs, and funding that promote and protect the rights and health of girls and women worldwide. IWHC seeks to ensure that:

- women are equally and effectively engaged in decisions that concern their sexual and reproductive rights and health;
- women experience a healthy and satisfying sexual life free from discrimination, coercion, and violence;
- women can make free and informed choices about childbearing; and
- women have access to the information and services they need to enhance and protect their health.

IWHC's regional programs provide financial and professional support to organizations and leaders in Asia (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Turkey), Africa (Nigeria, Cameroon), and Latin America (Brazil, Peru). In each region, IWHC invests in region-wide initiatives that extend the country programs' impact, and support two Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) networks outside these regions, one in Eastern and Central Europe, and one in North Africa and the Middle East. The international SRHR policy work focuses on reshaping HIV/AIDS policies and budgets to more effectively empower and protect women and girls against HIV/AIDS by protecting their SRHR.

IWHC works in three ways to influence the health and population policies of governments, donors, and international agencies:

- provide professional assistance and financial support to local organizations in Africa, Asia, and Latin America;
- advocate in intergovernmental forums and collaborate with international agencies to generate policies and resource flows that reaffirm and implement global SRHR agreements; and
- inform professional and public debates in the United States of America and abroad through policy analyses, reports on effective programs and strategies, media work, a website, and other outreach.

IWHC is supported by private foundations and individuals based in the United States and Europe, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and several European governments. Its sources of funding have not changed substantially since 2003.

IWHC has maintained their commitment to ensure that the Board of Directors is comprised of international members. Currently on the Board there is representation from the United States, Latin America, Western Europe, Africa and Asia.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

2003 - 36th Session of the Commission on Population and Development, 29 March - 5 April 2003, New York City, United States of America (attendance and statement made)

2004 - 37th Session of the Commission on Population and Development: 22-26 March 2004, New York City, United States of America (attendance)

- United Nations Commission on Population and Development 20-27 March 2004, New *York City, United States of America (attendance)*
- 10th Anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD+10), 7-11 June 2004, New York, United States and regional meetings related to the review for Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) (attendance)
- First America's Social Forum 25-30 July 2004, Quito, Ecuador (attendance)
- 7th African Regional Conference on Women, 6-14 October 2004, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (attendance)
- ECLAC Regional Meeting, 28 May- 2 June 2004, San Juan, Puerto Rico (attendance)
- ECLAC Regional Meeting, 10-12 November 2004, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago (attendance)
- 9th Session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) 10-12 June 2004, Mexico City, Mexico (attendance)
- Third Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, 10-21 May 2004 (attendance)
- Asia Pacific Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Forum Beijing +10, 30 June- 3 July 2004, Bangkok, Thailand (attendance)
- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Intergovernmental Meeting, 7-10 September 2004, Bangkok, Thailand (attendance)
- 31st Session of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), 6-23 July 2004, New York (attendance)

2005

- 49th Session of the Commission of the Status of Women (CSW) 28 February-11 March 2005 (attendance)
- 61st Session Commission on Human Rights, 14 March -22 April 2005, Geneva, Switzerland (attendance)
- 38th Session of the Commission on Population and Development (CPD), 4-8 April 2005, New York, United States (attendance: statement delivered by IWHC President)
- 2005 World Summit, 14-16 September 2005, New York (attendance)

2006

- 51st Session of the CSW, February-10 March 2006, New York (attendance)
- 2006 United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) High Level Meeting on AIDS, 31 May- 2 June 2006, New York (attendance)

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

- Civil society representative on the task force of the President of General Assembly, Jan Eliasson, for the 2006 High Level Meeting on HIV/AIDS
- Civil Society Coalition on HIV/AIDS, (UNGASS) Review (participant)
- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) Programme Coordinating Board NGO Delegate 2006-2008 (member)
- 2006 High Level Meeting on AIDS, 31 May- 2 June 2006, New York, United States (In collaboration with UNAIDS, IWHC co-organized the civil society orientation; members of the Civil Society Taskforce co-organized the Informal Interactive Civil Society Hearing)
- Attendance to World Health Organization (WHO) Assembly in 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006
- Collaboration with UNFPA on an ongoing basis
- Collaboration with UNAIDS on an ongoing basis

iii. Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals, which now form the basis of the global agenda for the 21st century.

IWHC's program of work directly focuses on five of the eight Millennium Development Goals in the three geographic regions of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Particular concentration is on goal 3. Promote gender equality and empowering women and goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS malaria and other diseases. IWHC has been a strong voice both internationally and through our support of colleagues in regional and national fora. As part of a multi-layered approach to gender equality and the empowerment of women, IWHC's advocacy work has been to strengthen treaties, agreements and laws to include language on SRHR to ensure that women have clearly stated rights at the policy level. $1.3 million in grants and countless hours of professional and technical support have been given to organizations primarily in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. IWHC supports direct service organizations working for young people's access to sexuality education and health services, is also one of the very few organizations supporting work for access to safe, legal abortion services, promotes youth leadership and engagement in policy advocacy and is working to fight the feminization of the HIV pandemic.

3. Kids Can Free the Children

(Special; 2003)

Part 1 i) Kids Can Free the Children (called "Free the Children") is the largest network of children helping children through education in the world, with more than one million youth involved in our innovative education and development programs in 45 countries. Founded by international child rights activist Craig Kielburger when he was only 12 years old, Free the Children has an established track-record of success, with three nominations for the Nobel Peace Prize and a

partnership with Oprah Winfrey's *Angel Network*. Unlike any other children's charity in the world, Free the Children is both funded and driven by children and youth. The mission is to free young people from the idea that they are powerless to bring about positive social change, and encourage them to act now to improve the lives of young people everywhere.

To help free children from poverty and exploitation, Free the Children implements four development initiatives that together, comprise the organization's "Adopt a Village" program, with the aim of helping children and their communities reach their fullest potential: 1) Building Schools, 2) Alternative Income, 3) Healthcare, Water and Sanitation, 4) Peace-building. All aspects of programming are aimed at ensuring children are given the means and opportunity to attend and stay in school.

Part 2 Contributing Activities to the United Nations Millennium Development Goals

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Free The Children strives to ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will have access to primary education. Programming undertaken by Free The Children focuses upon ensuring children not only have access to education but also that children remain healthy, have access to clean water and finally that families have the means to pay for school fees, buy uniforms, etc.

ACTIONS:

School Construction and Furnishing

Free the Children constructed schools in the period of 2003-2006 in the following countries:

- **Kenya**: 10 schools 2003-2004, 8 schools 2004-2005, 10 schools 2005-2006
- **Sierra Leone:** 2 schools in 2003-2004, 4 schools 2005-2006
- **China:** 3 schools 2003-2004, 3 schools 2004-2005, 3 schools 2005-2006
- **Ecuador:** 10 schools 2003-2004
- **Ghana:** 1 school 2003-2004, 1 school 2005-2006
- **Sri Lanka **:** 6 schools 2005-2006

** A vocational training centre was also constructed in Sri Lanka in 2006.

Distribution of Medical Supplies

Free The Children distributed approximately one million dollars worth of medical supplies each year between 2003 and 2006. By the end of 2006 over 10 million dollars in supplies had been distributed. These supplies were distributed in the following countries: Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Togo, Zambia, United Republic of Tanzania, India, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Haiti, Jamaica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua.

Alternative Income

Free The Children has established alternative income and micro-credit programs that have benefited more than 20,500 marginalized women in Kenya, Ecuador, Sri Lanka, China, Sierra Leone, Ghana

and India, providing them with the necessary income to pay for their children's educational needs. In 2003-2004 17,800 women, in the countries listed above, were empowered through alternative income program. By 2004-2005 that number reached 18,500. Finally, by 2005-2006, over 20,500 women participated in this program.

Distribution of school and health kits

Free The Children continues to distribute school and health kits donated by our vast network of school groups in Canada. The kits provide children with basic hygiene and school supply essentials in Kenya, Ecuador, Sri Lanka, China, Sierra Leone, Ghana and India. In 2003-2005 the number of kits distributed reached over 112,000. By 2004-2005 that number rose to 175,000 being distributed. No kits were distributed between 2005 and 2006.

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

ACTIONS:

Free The Children works with local communities to construct water and sanitation systems that supply schools and communities with clean water and latrines in the following countries: Kenya, Ecuador, Sri Lanka, China, Sierra Leone, Ghana and India. Between 2003 and 2004 over 115,000 people benefited from the construction of clean water systems. In 2004 to 2005 the total number of beneficiaries was 125,000, while in 2005-2006 the total number of beneficiaries rose to 130,000.

Free The Children's Public Engagement

The Millennium Development Goals are promoted throughout all of Free the Children's speaking tours and youth engagement programs across North America. Speaking tours reach thousands of youth each year and provide them with an empowering and interactive presentation that motivates them to become the change they wish to see in the world. Presentations are delivered to entire schools and followed up with a specialized workshop for eager youth ambassadors within the schools. Curriculum is designed for the workshop segment of the tour using fun and interactive activities that help youth relate to issues such as the Millennium Development Goals, poverty, and health.

Free The Children has not participated in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, in major conferences or other United Nations meetings in this period because it has focused its activities on the development and implementation of programs and campaigns that further the goal of ensuring children around the world have access to primary education. The growth of the organization has been substantial and as activities and growth have stabilized the organization will be looking to explore ways in which it can get more involved in the work of the Economic and Social Council.

4. Resources for the Future

(Special; 1995)

Resources for the Future (RFF) is a nonprofit and nonpartisan organization that conducts independent research -- rooted primarily in economics and other social sciences -- on environmental, energy, and natural resource issues. For more than 50 years, RFF has pioneered the application of economics as a

tool to develop more effective policy about the use and conservation of natural resources. Its scholars continue to analyze critical issues concerning pollution control, energy policy, land and water use, hazardous waste, climate change, biodiversity, and the environmental challenges of developing countries.

Effective 1 October 2005, the Board of Directors was granted all of the powers and charged with all of the duties that were previously held by Members of the Corporation under the New York Not-For-Profit Corporation Law, and former Members were relieved of such duties and powers.

As of 1 September 2005, RFF elected a new President, Philip Sharp, to replace the departing President, Paul Portney.

Resources For the Future research fellows have participated and attended the following conferences:

United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change, Conference of the Parties to the Convention, ninth session, and meetings of subsidiary bodies 1-12 December 2003, Milan, Italy. RFF co-hosted four side events with Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM) entitled, "The Future of the Kyoto Protocol: Alternatives for the second commitment period and beyond", "Roundtable on Domestic Actions in Major Countries", "Policy Actions Supporting Climate Technology" and "After COP9 – What are the Next Steps?" RFF Senior Fellows, Billy Pizer, Richard Morgenstern, Mike Toman, Richard Newell and Raymond Kopp participated. RFF also collaborated with FEEM, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW) to host the side event entitled, "EU-US Cooperation on the Economics of Climate Policy: Preliminary convergences." RFF Senior Fellow Billy Pizer participated as a panelist.

United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change, Conference of the Parties to the Convention, tenth session, and meetings of subsidiary bodies 6-17 December 2004, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change, Conference of the Parties to the Convention, eleventh session, and meetings of subsidiary bodies, 28 November 2005 – 9 December 2005, Montreal, Canada. On 8 December 2005 RFF co-hosted a side event with World Resources Institute and the Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management entitled, "New issues in emissions trading – the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) model: allocation, offsets, and linkages." The event focused on recent developments with respect to RGGI, a cooperative effort by Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic states to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. Also during the conference Senator Jeff Bingaman (D-NM) gave his only public address at a side event hosted by RFF and the Swedish foundation Mistra's Climate Policy Research Program (CLIPORE). The event was titled, "Engaging the U.S. In Climate Policy: Recent Developments And Prospects For The Future."

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, pre-sessional working group 1-3 December 2003, Geneva, Switzerland. Researcher Carolyn Fischer attended the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) workshop on Economic Incentives and Trade Policy.

5. Youth with a Mission

(Special; 2003)

Part I **Introductory Statement:** The objective of Youth With A Mission England is to mobilize and equip individuals to bring help and hope to peoples in places of despair, and to transform the cultural, economic and spiritual lives of people in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the world, through education, training, relief and development.

The *Centre for International Justice and Reconciliation* (CIJR) is the public policy branch of Youth With A Mission (YWAM), England. YWAM England has over 500 members of staff in England and currently has over 450 British volunteers working in projects overseas involved in relief and development, education and training with other national branches of YWAM International worldwide.

Aims and Purpose: Members of our organization are involved in various areas of social and economic development with particular interest and involvement in gender issues, human trafficking, poverty alleviation, children at risk, indigenous issues, HIV/AIDS, conflict resolution. Members of CIJR work very closely with members of YWAM International (16,000 staff in over 160 Nations) and with other NGOs around the world who are doing relief and development projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

One of the aims of CIJR is to promote knowledge of the principles and activities of the United Nations, particularly as they pertain to promoting peace and justice around the world. We are committed to bringing understanding and furthering the United Nations work, particularly disseminating information about the United Nations and its work to our constituency (primarily Christians). We are committed to furthering the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDG's).

The work of CIJR also involves analyzing links between religion and culture and looking at how religion shapes attitudes and values that can either help or hinder both the processes of social and economic development and the promotion of human rights. We support the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations mandate for peace.

PART II

A. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings:

Attendance at United Nations, New York – Chair and other representatives of YWAM

2004 Commission on the Status of Women (48th session), United Nations Headquarters, New York 1st – 12th March 2004 [5 Attendees]

2005 Commission on the Status of Women (49th session), United Nations Headquarters, New York, 28th February – 11th March 2005 [9 Attendees]

General Assembly Informal Interactive Hearings with non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector, United Nations Headquarters, New York 23rd – 24th June 2005 [3 Attendees]

DPI/NGO Annual Conference (58th session), United Nations Headquarters, New York, 7th – 9th September 2005 [2 Attendees]

2006 Commission on the Status of Women (50th session), United Nations Headquarters, New York, 27 February – 10 March 2006 [2 Attendees]

United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on HIV/AIDS, United Nations Headquarters, New York 31st May – 2nd June 2006 [4 Attendees, including HIV/AIDS expert Mr. Sam Kisolo from Uganda]

Attendance at United Nation, Geneva – Chair and other representatives of YWAM

2004 UNECE Regional Preparatory Meeting for the 10 years Review and Appraisal of the Beijing Platform for Action, United Nations, Geneva 14th – 15th December 2004 [10 Attendees]

2006 United Nations Human Rights Council (1st session), United Nations, Geneva, 19 – 30 June 2006 [1 Attendee]

Civil Society Forum Preparatory to the United Nations Economic and Social Council High Level Segment, United Nations, Geneva, 19 – 21 June 2006 [1 Attendee]

B. Written Interventions

In 2005, Youth With A Mission - England submitted a commentary on *"The President's Draft Negotiating Document for the High-Level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly of September 2005" submitted by the President of the General Assembly – 6 September 2005* on gender mainstreaming and development issues. ( )

Also in 2005 after the Follow-up to the outcome of the **Millennium Summit**, Youth With A Mission - England submitted a commentary on *"In Greater Freedom"* in response to the Secretary-General's Report **In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all** (A/59/2005) on gender issues, human rights and United Nations reforms. ( )

C. Oral Intervention

In 2005, Youth With A Mission-England representative Ms. Philippa Newis made an oral intervention on the role and rights of young girls at the Informal Interactive Hearings of the General Assembly as a participant for the Hearings on Freedom to Live in dignity cluster on 23 June 2005

D. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field

Youth With A Mission has worked in partnership with World Food Program in Indonesia and with the United Nations Volunteers programme for the implementation of the project "Post Tsunami Livelihood Rehabilitation in Banda Aceh", within the framework of the UNV project "Support to Tsunami Rehabilitation and Recovery in Aceh and North Sumatra". Mr G. Stephen Goode contributed best practices from YWAM field experience at the UNAIDS XV International AIDS conference, Bangkok, 11th – 16th July 2004.

E. Initiatives undertaken by Youth With A Mission - England in partnership with other YWAM organs and NGO's to advance the achievement of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals

- **Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**
  - YWAM international in partnership with other local NGO's annually runs feeding programs that feed about 100,000 people in Africa and Asia. In Cambodia and Uganda alone we have run Nutrition training programs for 20,000 mothers
- **Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education**
  - YWAM international in partnership with other local NGO's caters to the needs of primary education for 20,000+ children annually both in urban slums and rural areas in regions across the world.
- **Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women**
  - YWAM international runs seminars on income generation and poverty alleviation for over 10,000 rural and indigenous women annually across South America, Asia and Africa.
- **Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**
  - YWAM international has HIV/AIDS training centres in 50 locations in Africa and Asia. We have given HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention courses for 50,000 people and administered care for 10,000+ AIDS victims around the world.
- **Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability**
  - YWAM international in partnership with other local NGO's has provided access to clean water using sustainable methods to islands in the Asia-Pacific region enhancing the quality of life of over 26,000 people.
  - In partnership YWAM has provided sanitary services in over 1,000 schools, specifically in Cambodia, Viet Nam, Thailand and Myanmar.

F. Youth With A Mission staff member Ms. Sunny Yun completed in July 2005 an internship at the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of United Nations. She worked on updating the UN-NGO-IRENE monthly newsletter. YWAM-England holds annual membership with The Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO).